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*COUNTY COUNCILS OF MIDLOTHIAN AND  
PEEBLESSHIRE*

*AND BURGHS OF  
BONNYRIGG and LASSWADE, DALKEITH, INNERLEITHEN,  
LOANHEAD, MUSSELBURGH, PEEBLES, PENICUIK*

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**ANNUAL REPORT**

ON

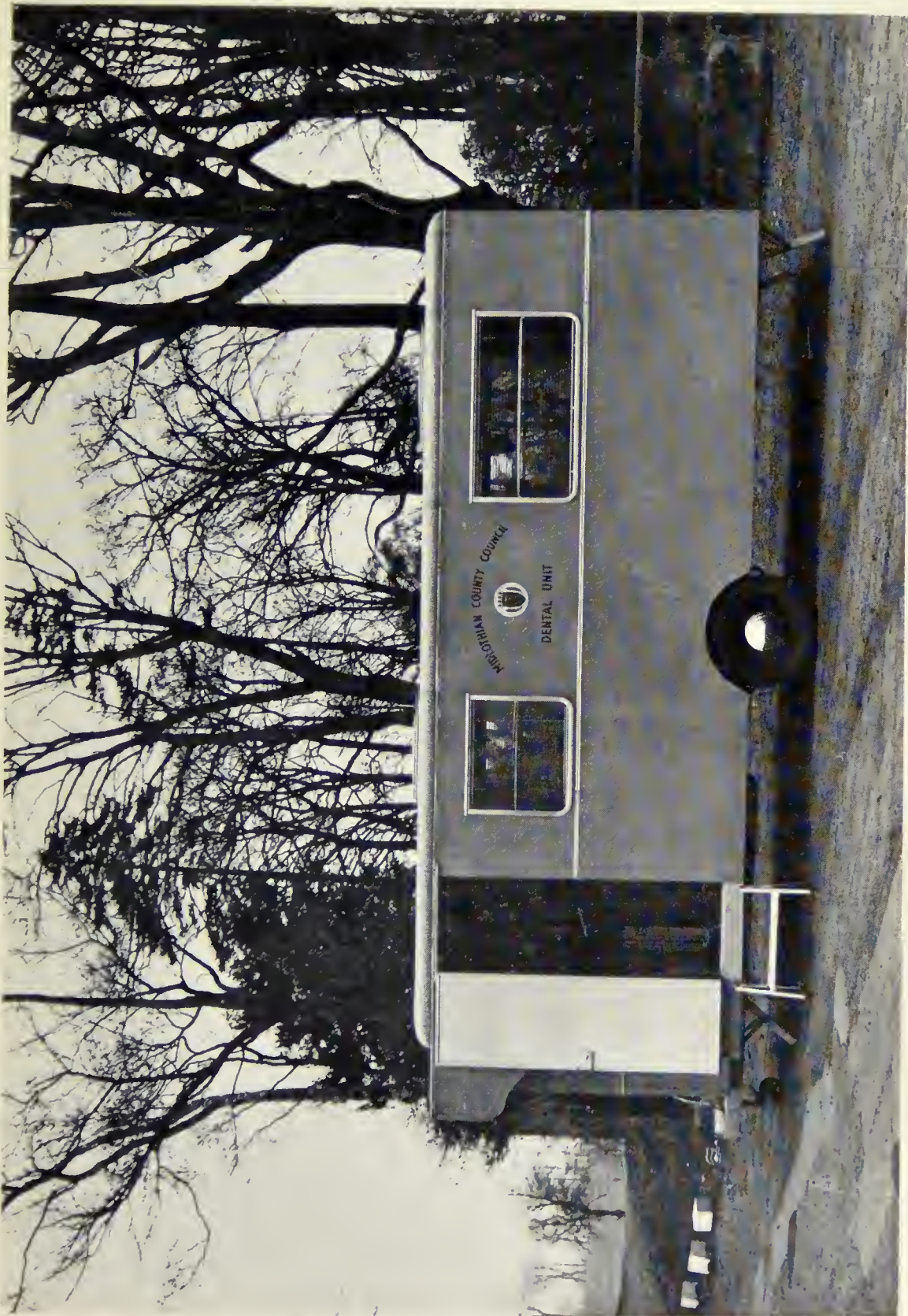
**THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE**

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**For the Year 1970**









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# ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

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For the Year 1970

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# STAFF

## MEDICAL OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT

### MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES COUNTY COUNCILS

#### Medical Officer of Health:

JAMES MACLACHLAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H., F.R.S.H.

#### Depute Medical Officer of Health:

ANDREW F. HUTCHISON, M.B., B.S., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

#### Senior Medical Officers:

JAMES DOW, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

MARGARET MCKENZIE, L.R.C.P. & L.R.C.S.(Edin.), C.P.H.  
(For duties with the Orthopaedic services)

#### Medical Officers:

CLAIRE KISELY, L.R.C.P. & L.R.C.S.(Edin.)

†MAIRI H. LACK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

SARAH C. MCEWAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

LEAH V. ROSENBLOOM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

WILLIAM C. SHEPHERD, M.B., Ch.B.

CATHERINE O. TAPPER, M.B., Ch.B.

#### Chief Dental Officer

ROBERT P. NEILSON, O.B.E., L.D.S.

#### Dental Officers:

R. W. BRAZENALL, L.D.S.

J. B. CLARK, L.D.S.

J. L. CLARK, L.D.S.

†NORNA E. S. COWE, B.D.S.

R. A. HODGKINS, L.D.S.

H. M. MACKINTOSH, L.D.S.

B. W. H. MACLEAN, L.D.S.

K. S. MACPHAIL, L.D.S.

†I. M. MIDDLEMASS, B.D.S.

Dr L. RAE,

L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.D.S.

S. W. RICHARDSON, B.D.S.

\*D. G. R. ROBERTSON, B.D.S.

G. M. SOUTER, L.D.S.

N. P. THOMSON, B.D.S.

Dr W. A. WHITE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.D.S.

#### County Nursing Superintendent and Supervisor of Midwives:

JEAN M. TINCH, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.

#### Depute County Nursing Superintendents:

†ELIZABETH H. MARSHALL, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., D.N.

†IRENE E. MUIR, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., D.N.

†ISABEL H. E. ROBERTSON, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V.

#### Superintendent Physiotherapist:

CHAS. A. MACMILLAN, M.C.S.P.

#### Administrative Officer:

†ROBERT SMITH

\*Resigned during Year. †Appointed during Year.



#### **Further Joint Staff:**

Dental Auxiliary . 2 (incl. †1 *1)	Dental Surgery Assistants 16 (incl. *4 †6)
Physiotherapists . 7 (incl. †1)	Milk Officers . . . 3 (incl. *1 †1)
Clerical . . . 12 (incl. *1)	

#### **Consultants**

Chest Physician—K. MURRAY, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.(E)

#### **Orthodontic Surgeon:**

W. RUSSELL LOGAN, O.B.E., L.R.C.P. & L.R.C.S.(Edin.), F.D.S., H.D.D.

#### **Ophthalmic Surgeon:**

W. O. PETRIE, M.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., D.O.

#### **Dental Anaesthetist:**

G. MACGREGOR ROSE, L.R.C.P. & L.R.C.S.(Edin.), L.D.S., D.A.

### **MIDLOTHIAN COUNTY COUNCIL**

#### **Consultants**

#### **Geriatrician:**

JAS. WILLIAMSON, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P.(E.)

#### **Chest Physician:**

ROSE I. L. DONALDSON, M.D.

#### **Psychiatrist:**

T. L. PILKINGTON, M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.), D.P.M.(Eng.)

\*Resigned during Year      †Appointed during Year

### **PEEBLES COUNTY COUNCIL**

#### **County Sanitary Inspector:**

I. R. M. GUTHRIE

#### **Assistant Sanitary Inspector:**

JOHN B. FORREST

#### **Meat Inspectors (Part time):**

P. J. Wilson, M.R.C.V.S.      DUNCAN ROBERTSON, M.R.C.V.S.

#### **Health Visitors:**

MARGARET C. P. ROSS, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V.

ISABELLA CLARKE, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V.

#### **Health Visitor—District Nurse-Midwives:**

JANET T. STARK, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

HEATHER M. HERSCHELL, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.

AUDREY CHANEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.

#### **District Nurse-Midwife:**

VIOLET A. TURNER, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

#### **District Nurse:**

ISABELLA ANGUS, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

†\*AGNES G. VALENTINE, R.G.N.

Consultant  
Orthopaedic Surgeon  
G. W. BAKER, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.(E.), M.Ch. Orth.

**PEEBLES BURGH**

Burgh Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector:  
E. S. DUNCAN

**INNERLEITHEN BURGH**

Burgh Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector:  
ANDREW FAIRNIE

\*Resigned during Year.      †Appointed during Year.

## PREFACE

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the Public Health Service for the County Councils of Midlothian and Peeblesshire for the year 1970.

The transfer of Welfare functions to the Social Work Department has continued and is nearing completion.

The uncertainty concerning the future of Health Service administration continues to be reflected in changes and difficulty in recruitment of medical staff. No improvement in this position can be foreseen so that the burden on existing staff may be expected to increase with the expanding population. It is fortunate that some medical officers are available who are willing to work part-time.

In view of the retirement of Mr G. A. Pollock, Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon, tribute should be paid for his work as a result of which many of the population of Midlothian have achieved greater mobility and been enabled to lead fuller and more enjoyable lives. His advice on cases referred to this Department has been greatly appreciated.

Disturbing evidence begins to become available that the misuse of certain dangerous drugs and scheduled poisons is becoming commoner in Scotland than it has been in the past. Small numbers of such cases have been known for a considerable time but it was in the late nineteen fifties that drugs of the amphetamine and barbiturate groups began to have nicknames and to be used in conjunction with alcohol at adolescent parties, which, in a number of cases, led to hooliganism and violence. The Scottish Home and Health Department recommended Local Health Authorities to form Drug Misuse Liaison Committees composed of Police, Social Workers, Educationalists, Pharmacists and Medical Officers whose experience might help to contain this threat. Midlothian and Peeblesshire set up such a Committee and both East and West Lothian asked to be included in the formation of a single Committee. Meetings have proved informative and the shared experiences of the different professional bodies are creating a useful source of knowledge in the prevention of drug misuse.

While the Health Department still receives enquiries about many services which have for some time been the responsibility of the Social Work Department it is interesting to note how both Departments are developing with the new structure. In the field of mental health, for example, the transfer of responsibility did not decrease the amount of medical work required which remained very much at the same level, and so the clerical staff who were transferred from this Department are greatly missed.

The Birth Rate of 20.1 live births per thousand population has increased by 0.7 and is 4.1 above the National figure. An intensified programme of family planning is being prepared and must be imple-

mented in the near future to reduce the strain on Health and Education services. The increase in the birth rate of illegitimate children to 5·3 per 100 live births indicates another field in which Health Education is needed and will help. Further comment on individual services is made in the context of the Report where necessary.

In accordance with the Health Committees' wishes, this Report has combined the work of the public health services of both Midlothian and Peeblesshire with the Peeblesshire County Sanitary Inspector's comprehensive contribution. I wish to thank members, general practitioners, hospital staffs, officials of other departments, and voluntary workers for their support and to acknowledge the excellent work of the Health Department Staff.

James Maclachlan

*Medical Officer of Health.*

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
COUNTY BUILDINGS,  
GEORGE IV BRIDGE,  
EDINBURGH, EH1 1HJ.

*July 1971.*

# COUNTY OF MIDLOTHIAN

## VITAL STATISTICS, 1970

	Midlothian	Bonnyrigg and Lasswade	Dalkeith	Loanhead	Musselburgh	Penicuik	Landward
Population, Census 1961 . . . . .	111,968	6,333	8,865	5,020	17,272	5,823	68,655
Population, Estimated 1970 (middle) . . . . .	134,928	7,004	9,459	5,931	17,186	9,913	85,435
Live Births (corrected) . . . . .	2,713	125	170	104	232	232	1,850
Illegitimate Births (corrected) . . . . .	144	4	12	7	18	4	99
Still Births (corrected) . . . . .	41	5	5	2	5	1	23
Marriages Registered . . . . .	836	103	82	42	157	45	407
All deaths (corrected) . . . . .	1,288	75	99	61	212	87	754
Deaths under one year (corrected) . . . . .	53	1	4	1	5	6	36

### CAUSES OF DEATH

Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases . . . . .	7	—	—	—	1	—	6
Tuberculosis of respiratory system . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other tuberculosis, including late effects . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis and its sequelae . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases . . . . .	7	—	1	—	2	—	4
Malignant neoplasm of stomach . . . . .	28	1	2	1	7	1	16
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung . . . . .	68	7	6	1	11	4	39
Malignant neoplasm of breast . . . . .	21	1	1	3	3	—	13
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri . . . . .	5	—	—	1	—	1	3
Malignant neoplasm of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue . . . . .	14	—	—	—	2	2	10
Other malignant neoplasms . . . . .	115	8	10	5	17	13	62
Benign and unspecified neoplasms . . . . .	5	1	1	—	—	—	3
Diabetes mellitus . . . . .	20	1	—	1	3	2	13
Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency Anaemias . . . . .	5	—	—	—	1	—	4
Other general diseases . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	1	2
Meningitis . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of nervous system . . . . .	16	1	2	1	—	—	12
Active rheumatic fever . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease . . . . .	14	—	1	—	—	3	10
Hypertensive disease . . . . .	7	—	—	—	4	—	3
Ischaemic heart disease . . . . .	377	22	27	17	64	26	221
Other forms of heart disease . . . . .	36	2	2	—	4	3	25
Cerebrovascular disease . . . . .	213	13	17	10	41	11	121
Other circulatory diseases . . . . .	40	4	1	1	8	3	23
Influenza . . . . .	14	1	—	3	1	1	8
Pneumonia . . . . .	67	5	4	6	8	7	37
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma . . . . .	46	4	6	4	11	—	21
Other respiratory diseases . . . . .	11	1	1	—	2	3	4
Peptic ulcer . . . . .	6	—	—	1	—	—	5
Appendicitis . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Intestinal obstruction and hernia . . . . .	4	—	—	1	1	—	2
Cirrhosis of liver . . . . .	4	1	1	—	—	—	2
Other digestive diseases . . . . .	14	—	—	1	2	—	11
Nephritis and nephrosis . . . . .	9	—	2	2	2	—	3
Hyperplasia of prostate . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Infections of kidney . . . . .	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Other diseases of genito-urinary system . . . . .	7	—	2	1	—	—	4
Abortion . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other complications of pregnancy, child- birth and the puerperium . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of skin, musculoskeletal system, etc. . . . .	2	—	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital anomalies of nervous system . . . . .	7	—	2	—	1	2	2
Congenital anomalies of circulatory system . . . . .	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Other congenital anomalies . . . . .	10	—	—	—	4	2	4
Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions . . . . .	12	—	1	—	3	1	7
Other causes of perinatal mortality . . . . .	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Senility without mention of psychosis . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ill-defined and unknown causes . . . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Motor vehicle accidents . . . . .	8	—	—	1	1	—	6
Other road vehicle accidents . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidents in the home . . . . .	17	1	3	—	1	1	11
Other violence . . . . .	12	1	3	—	3	—	5
Suicide and self-inflicted injury . . . . .	12	—	2	—	3	—	7
All causes . . . . .	1,288	75	99	61	212	87	754

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR THE COUNTY  
(Landward and Burghal) per 1,000 population

	1970	1969	Scotland*
Birth Rate (corrected)	20.1	19.4	17.0
Death Rate, all Causes (corrected)	9.5	9.7	12.1
Death Rate, Tuberculosis (corrected)	0.02	0.02	0.03
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 total Births	15.0	15.0	13.0
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	20.0	19.0	19.0

\*Excluding Large Burghs

AGES AT DEATH  
Number of Deaths in the various Age Groups

Age	Midlothian	Bonnyrigg and Lasswade	Dalkeith	Loanhead	Musselburgh	Penicuik	Landward
Under 4 weeks	36	—	3	—	3	5	25
4 weeks—1 year	17	1	1	1	2	1	11
1—4 years	5	—	—	—	1	—	4
5—9 "	4	—	—	—	—	1	3
10—14 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 "	8	—	1	1	2	—	4
25—34 "	14	—	1	—	3	1	9
35—44 "	38	2	4	4	5	3	20
45—54 "	95	8	5	6	10	7	59
55—64 "	218	18	13	9	40	17	121
65—74 "	354	15	33	15	59	17	215
75—84 "	357	22	23	14	69	25	204
85 years and over	142	9	15	11	18	10	79
Totals	1,288	75	99	61	212	87	754

*Infantile Mortality*

Deaths classified according to age groups—

	Under 1 Week	1—4 Weeks	5—12 Weeks	13—26 Weeks	27—52 Weeks	Total
Congenital Malformation	6	3	2	—	1	12
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	—	1	—	1	1	3
Respiratory Distress Syndrome	3	—	—	—	—	3
Prematurity	12	2	—	1	—	15
Asphyxia	2	1	1	3	1	8
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	—	1
Septicaemia	—	1	—	2	—	3
Heart Failure	—	1	—	—	—	1
Gastroenteritis	—	1	1	1	1	4
Malignant Disease	—	—	1	—	—	1
Haemolytic Disease	1	—	—	—	—	1
Birth Injury	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total	25	11	5	8	4	53



# NURSING ESTABLISHMENT

County Superintendent	1
Depute County Superintendents	3
Addiewell/Polbeth/West Calder	2 District Nurse/Midwife/ Health Visitors 2 District Nurse/Midwife 1 District Nurse
Livingston (Craigshill Health Centre)	2 District Nurse/Midwife/ Health Visitors 1 District Midwife 2 District Nurse or District Nurse Midwife 2 Health Visitors
East and Mid Calder/ Pumpherstons/Ratho/ Ratho Station/Kirknewton	1 District Nurse/Midwife/ Health Visitor 2 District Nurse/Midwife 2 Health Visitors
Penicuik/Roslin/Bilston	2 District Nurse/Midwife 2 District Nurses 6 Health Visitors
Loanhead/Lasswade/Polton/Bonnyrigg	4 District Nurse/Midwife 1 District Nurse 6 Health Visitors
Dalkeith/Danderhall/Pathhead	1 District Nurse/Midwife/ Health Visitor 2 District Nurse/Midwife 1 District Nurse 4 Health Visitors
Musselburgh/Wallyford/Whitecraig	3 District Nurse/Midwife 3 District Nurses 5 Health Visitors
Easthouses/Mayfield/Newtongrange/ Gorebridge/Stow	2 District Nurse/Midwife/ Health Visitors 4 District Nurse/Midwife 2 District Nurses 7 Health Visitors
Balerno/Currie	2 District Nurse/Midwife/ Health Visitors 1 District Nurse/Midwife/ 1 District Nurse 4 Health Visitors
Relief Staff	3 District Nurse/Midwife/ Health Visitors

Total	— 87 =
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## NURSING SERVICES

1970 is marked as being the start of a stronger team of nurse administrators. Although there has been no further implementation of the administrative structure advised by the Mayston Report, the principles advocated are being followed as far as possible. There has been more in-service training for nursing staff, mainly on a group discussion basis but also by means of practical and theoretical training for which the co-operation of teaching staff in the hospital service is acknowledged. There has also been closer supervision of newly appointed staff by the administrators. Within area teams there is a growing sense of responsibility for the total team effort. This has highlighted the desirability of having appointed team leaders but it also shown that there are a number of potential leaders on the staff. Their abilities are recognised, their desire for further training is known. Continued effort will be made to gain for nurses in the community nursing services the same opportunities for professional advancement that are available to their colleagues in the hospital service.

The County Nursing Superintendent has had the opportunity of attending a senior management course, the 3 Depute County Nursing Superintendents will attend middle management courses early in 1971.

During 1970 there has been increasing emphasis on health teaching coupled with training of nursing staff by means of attendance at courses made available by the Scottish Council for Health Education and by group discussions which are largely due to the work of the administrators but the efforts of individual members of field staff do not go unnoticed. Certain members of staff have participated in the theoretical teaching of student and pupil nurses in addition to the involvement of all staff in their practical training.

### HOME NURSING

<i>District Nurse Visits</i>	<i>Cases</i>		<i>Visits</i>	
	1970	1969	1970	1969
<i>Home Nursing:</i>				
Under 5 years . . . . .	161	162	728	572
5-64 years . . . . .	840	1,147	15,389	7,645
65+ years . . . . .	1,816	1,580	47,297	44,161
Total . . . . .	2,817	2,889	63,414	62,378
<i>Supervisory:</i>				
Under 65 years . . . . .	439	—	986	—
65 years and over . . . . .	486	980	1,870	4,293
Total Home Care . . . . .	3,742	3,869	66,270	66,671
	<i>Sessions</i>		<i>Treatments</i>	
<i>Surgery Care</i>	2,693	1,556	21,308	7,305
Total visits/treatments . . . . .			87,578	73,976

In the report for 1969 comment was made on the increasing volume of work in association with family doctors. As shown by the above table there is a marked increase this year. Although the number of home visits has decreased by 400 the total number of items of service given by district nurses has increased by 13,600. The fact that this has been achieved with no increase of staff can only be accounted for through better deployment of staff and the fact that more patients can have attention in the surgery session basis than by individual home visitation.

### HEALTH VISITING

<i>Home Visits</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Visits</i>
1. Expectant Mothers . . . . .	302	383
2. Children born in 1970 . . . . .	3,088	11,986
3. Children born in 1969 . . . . .	2,332	9,042
4. Children born in 1965-1968 . . . . .	6,028	14,918
5. School Children . . . . .	803	1,183
6. Persons aged 65 and over . . . . .	410	925
7. Mental Health: care and after care . . . . .	42	96
8. Other hospital aftercare . . . . .	71	106
9. Tuberculosis households . . . . .	188	407
10. Other infectious diseases . . . . .	13	28
11. Problem Families . . . . .	145	917
12. Other . . . . .	389	520
13. Persons visited above at request of G.P. or Hospital . . . . .	22	42
14. Waste visits . . . . .	—	7,616

As with the Home Nursing service there has been an increase in closer working relationships with the family doctors. This has resulted in an extension of the health visiting service to a wider range of "at-risk" groups in the community, notably the middle-aged and elderly. With the emphasis of the District Nurses' work moving towards the doctors' surgeries, as already noted, the case finding role of the Health Visitor in her home visits has assumed even greater importance.

### PROBLEM FAMILIES

<i>On Register</i> 31/12/69	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Off Register</i>	<i>Left Area</i>	<i>On Register</i> 31/12/70
100	6	9	8	89

### VISITORS

	<i>C.N.S.</i>	<i>H.V.</i>	<i>N.M./H.V.</i>	<i>N./M.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>F.W.I.</i>
Student Nurses . . . . .	96	74	23	44	28	—
Pupil Nurses . . . . .	53	52	7	21	41	—
Student Midwives . . . . .	27	—	8	20	—	—
Student Health Visitors . . . . .	7	15	—	—	—	—
Integrated Degree/Nursing Students Edinburgh University . . . . .	9	9	—	—	—	—
Department of Nursing Studies Edinburgh University . . . . .	3	2	—	—	—	—
American Student Nurses . . . . .	3	3	—	—	—	—
W.H.O. Fellow . . . . .	1	2	—	—	—	—

## MARIE CURIE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION DAY AND NIGHT NURSING SERVICE

The County Council acts on behalf of the Foundation in the administration of the service.

Four categories of staff are employed:

“A” Registered Nurses.

“B” Enrolled Nurses.

“C” Persons with Home Nursing Experience.

“D” Nursing Assistants with no training.

Number on Staff . . . . 17

Number of cases . . . . 8

In 3 cases it was necessary to employ a Registered Nurse. In the others, persons with home nursing experience covered the service adequately with guidance from District Nursing staff.

### FAMILY PLANNING

This service has continued to expand most satisfactorily.

	<i>Dalkeith</i>	<i>Mussel- burgh</i>	<i>Penicuik</i>	<i>East Calder</i>	<i>West Calder</i>	<i>Currie (commenced on 5/11/70)</i>
Number of sessions held during year . . . .	48	58	59	22	22	4
Number of women attending . . . .	275	102	339	59	28	5
Number of women attending (medical grounds) . . . .	46	39	65	—	1	2
Number of patient visits . . . .	763	850	843	134	67	28

<i>Source of Referral</i>	<i>Age at 1st Visit (excluding transferred cases)</i>	<i>Children Alive at 1st Visit</i>
Hospital . . . . 14	Under 20 years . . . 21	None . . . . 50
Family Doctor . . . 118	20–24 years . . . 101	One . . . . 73
L.A. doctor or nurse 41	25–29 „ . . . 101	Two . . . . 125
Clinic, patient, or friend . . . . 122	30–34 „ . . . 52	Three . . . . 39
Other . . . . 24	35 years and over . . 44	Four . . . . 22
Transfer from other clinic . . . . 143		Five or more . . 10

Number of cytological smears taken . . . . 521

### CERVICAL CYTOLOGY SERVICE (Musselburgh)

The demand for this service, although not great, continues. Its value to those who attend is considerable.

The practice of holding one evening session per month, with the same Medical Officer and District Nursing Sister in attendance, has been continued. The population of the area is well served, the problem is to educate those at risk to avail themselves of the service. At the eleven clinics held during the year, 81 women attended. This is a service which merits expansion, and, if expanded, it would save many lives.

## CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

Age	Marital State			Number of Children						
	M.	W.	S.	0	1	2	3	4	5+	Total
Under 20 years . . . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
20-24 years . . . . .	4	—	2	4	1	1	—	—	—	6
25-29 „ . . . . .	13	—	1	6	1	5	2	—	—	14
30-34 „ . . . . .	14	—	—	1	4	5	2	2	—	14
35 and over . . . . .	41	3	2	5	7	20	11	3	—	46
Total . . . . .	73	3	5	16	14	31	15	5	—	81

(A further 521 women were screened at the Family Planning Centres in the County as noted previously.)

## CARE OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

### *Local Authority Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics*

#### *Sessions:*

Held by G.P. . . . .	762
Held by Midwife alone . . . . .	194

#### *Ante-natal:*

1. Women attending . . . . .	1005
2. New cases in (1) above . . . . .	960
3. Cases in (1) booked for hospital or private maternity home . . . . .	692

#### *Post-natal:*

1. Woman attending . . . . .	382
2. New cases in (1) above . . . . .	376
3. Cases in (1) confined in hospital or private maternity home . . . . .	191

### *Physiotherapy*

At certain ante-natal clinics a physiotherapist was present to contribute to the relaxation classes.

Currie . . . . .	56 expectant mothers attended
Langlaw . . . . .	18 „ „ „
Bonnyrigg . . . . .	48 „ „ „
Penicuik . . . . .	44 „ „ „
Dalkeith . . . . .	5 „ „ „
Total . . . . .	171 expectant mothers attended

Each mother-to-be attended for an 8 week course.

### *Dental Services—Expectant Mothers*

Dental inspection and treatment facilities continue to be freely available to all mothers who desire to take advantage of the County Scheme and who commence a course of treatment during pregnancy. The restriction of treatment only to expectant mothers creates no hardship whatsoever, because similar facilities are also available in the General Practitioner Service.



Throughout the year 128 expectant mothers sought dental examination and advice at the Clinics. 127 were offered and accepted treatment and altogether made 651 Clinic attendances. By the end of the year, 91 mothers had been made dentally fit either by conservation, provision of dentures or a combination of both. The remaining 36 who had not completed their respective courses of treatment, were carried forward for completion in 1971.

Details of the work are set out hereunder:—

### *Inspection*

	<i>New Cases Examined</i>	<i>With Dental Defects</i>	<i>New Cases Offered Treatment</i>
Bilston . . . . .	1	1	1
Bonnyrigg . . . . .	16	16	16
Currie—Curriehill . . . . .	2	2	2
Nether Currie . . . . .	5	5	5
Dalkeith Medical Centre . . . . .	6	6	6
Woodburn . . . . .	1	1	1
Danderhall . . . . .	8	8	8
East Calder . . . . .	6	6	6
Easthouses—Bryans . . . . .	1	1	1
Langlaw . . . . .	1	1	1
Mayfield . . . . .	9	9	9
Gorebridge . . . . .	8	8	8
Livingston—Craigshill . . . . .	1	1	1
Loanhead . . . . .	2	2	2
Musselburgh—Fisherrow . . . . .	6	6	6
Pinkie . . . . .	18	18	18
Newtongrange . . . . .	10	10	10
Penicuik—Bellman's Road . . . . .	11	11	11
Eastfield . . . . .	4	4	4
Polbeth . . . . .	3	3	3
Wallyford . . . . .	8	7	7
Whitecraig . . . . .	1	1	1
Total . . . . .	128	127	127

### *Treatment*

	1970	1969
Number of First Visits—Ante-natal . . . . .	127	137
Attendances . . . . .	651	609
Fillings . . . . .	325	306
Extractions . . . . .	249	324
General Anaesthetics . . . . .	11	22
Other Operations . . . . .	336	321
Dentures—Fitted . . . . .	52	52
Repairs . . . . .	7	5
*Number of Sessions devoted to inspection and treatment (estimated) . . . . .	609	636

\*This figure includes the time devoted to all maternity and Child Health work (including dental health education) because both mothers and pre-school children for reasons of convenience and economy are intermixed when undergoing inspection or treatment at the various centres.

The figures for 1969 are also shown and are of interest for purposes of comparison.



## Domiciliary Maternity Cases

Number of domiciliary confinements attended by local authority midwives under N.H.S. arrangements—

Doctor booked—present at confinement . . . . .	60
not present at confinement . . . . .	110
	<hr/> 170

Other confinements—

Doctor booked—baby born before arrival of doctor or midwife .	1
Doctor not booked—Doctor attended confinement alone .	—
Doctor and midwife attended confinement .	5
Midwife attended confinement alone .	—
Baby born before arrival of doctor or midwife	—
	<hr/> 6
	<hr/> 176

*Ante-natal and Post-natal care given by local authority midwives to hospital booked cases, etc.*

Ante-natal—Hospital (including private maternity home) booked cases .	617
Domiciliary booked cases transferred to hospital care or admitted to hospital in emergency . . . . .	57
	<hr/> 674
Post-natal—Cases delivered in hospital and attended by local authority midwives on discharge . . . . .	96
	<hr/> 770

	1969	1970
A—Domiciliary ante-natal care—Confinement . . . . .	267	176
Abortion . . . . .	2	10
Miscarriage . . . . .	3	3
Transfers out of area . . . . .	4	16
Cancelled . . . . .	1	5
B—Domiciliary ante-natal care—hospital confinement (emergency) .	65	45
C—Domiciliary ante-natal care—case originally booked for home confinement—booking later transferred to hospital . . . . .	8	12
D—Domiciliary ante-natal care—case booked for confinement in hospital . . . . .	425	622
E—Domiciliary post-natal care—case confined in hospital . . . . .	135	96
B as a percentage of A+B+C . . . . .	18	17
C as a percentage of B+A+C . . . . .	2	4
Percentage of domiciliary confinements conducted by midwife alone . . . . .	59	63
Number of anaesthetists called in . . . . .	1	—
Number of consultants called in . . . . .	1	—
Number of maternity outfits issued . . . . .	273	216

Reasons for transfer to hospital care:

	Emergency Admissions	Transfer to Ante-natal Care
Domestic Reasons . . . . .	1	2
Abortion or Miscarriage . . . . .	4	—
Premature labour . . . . .	5	—
Malpresentation . . . . .	2	1
Rhesus-ve . . . . .	1	—

# Reasons for transfer to hospital care—*continued*:

	Emergency Admissions	Transfer to Ante-natal Care
Haemorrhage (ante-partum) . . . . .	2	2
Delayed labour . . . . .	9	—
Toxaemia . . . . .	2	1
Post maturity . . . . .	19	—
Multiple pregnancy . . . . .	—	1
General medical condition . . . . .	—	4
Hydramnios . . . . .	—	1
Placenta Praevia . . . . .	1	—
Parity of Mother . . . . .	—	—
	<u>45</u>	<u>12</u>

## Period under Ante-natal Supervision

Type of Case	Period under Ante-natal Supervision in Weeks (L.A. Cases)										Total
	0	1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17-20	21-24	25-28	29-32		
<i>Domiciliary ante-natal care</i> —											
Confinement . . . . .	—	8	10	19	11	29	36	38	25	176	
Hospital confinement (emergency)* . . . . .	—	2	6	9	2	13	3	9	1	45	
Originally booked for home confinement. Booking later transferred to hospital . . . . .	—	—	3	—	2	1	6	—	—	12	
Hospital confinement booked . . . . .	—	85	63	95	111	108	58	60	37	617	

\*Not booked for Hospital confinement

## Rhesus, etc., Tests carried out during this Pregnancy or Earlier Pregnancy

	Domiciliary Ante-natal Cases				Total
	Confined at Home	Booking Transferred to Hospital	Hospital Confinement—Emergency	Hospital Confinement—Booked	
Rhesus Tested . . . . .	18 (4)	2	2	56 (9)	78
Rhesus Tested and also Haemoglobin Tested . . . . .	135 (22)	6	32 (3)	330 (32)	503
Rhesus Tested and also W.R. or K. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Haemoglobin Tested only . . . . .	—	4	—	—	4
Haemoglobin Tested and also W.R. or K. . . . .	12	—	8	47	67
W.R. or K. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>165</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>433</u>	<u>652</u>
No Record of Testing . . . . .	11	—	3	184	198
	<u>176</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>617</u>	<u>850</u>

## Details of analgesia, etc., administered in domiciliary cases during the year

	Doctor not Present	Doctor Present
By Midwife—Inhalation . . . . .	30	17
Inhalation and Oral . . . . .	52	28
Oral . . . . .	—	2
Other . . . . .	4	4
	<u>86</u>	<u>51</u>
Anaesthetic given by doctor . . . . .	—	—
Refused . . . . .	5	4
Too late . . . . .	8	—
Not necessary . . . . .	12	10
	<u>111</u>	<u>65</u>

Total Local Authority domiciliary confinements—176

In the case of unmarried mothers, help is given by the Local Health Authority in approved cases to meet the cost of residence in certain nursing homes. The number of such cases in 1970 was eight.

*Births (adjusted for mother's residence)*

	Live Births	Still-Births	Total
(a) Domiciliary Births . . . . .	176	—	176
(b) Hospital Births* . . . . .	2,549	41	2,590
	<u>2,725</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>2,766</u>
Midlothian —Musselburgh Maternity Hospital . . . . .	154	—	154
Edinburgh —Eastern General Hospital . . . . .	224	8	232
Elsie Inglis Hospital . . . . .	407	4	411
Queen Mary Nursing Home . . . . .	91	—	91
Simpson Maternity Hospital . . . . .	1,183	22	1,205
Western General Hospital . . . . .	119	4	123
West Lothian—Bangour Hospital . . . . .	361	3	364
Others . . . . .	10	—	10
	<u>2,549</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>2,590</u>

\*(There were 221 births in Musselburgh Maternity Hospital of which 67 came from outwith Midlothian).

*Premature Births*

Number of premature births, *i.e.*, where birth weight is 5 lb. 8 oz. or less (as adjusted by any notification of transfer in or out of the area).

Weight at Birth	Premature live births												Premature still births		
	Born in Hospital				Born at home or in a private maternity home										
					Nursed entirely at home or in a private maternity home				Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day						
	Total Births	Died			Total Births	Died			Total Births	Died			Born		
		Within 24 hours of Birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days		Within 24 hours of Birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days		Within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	In hospital	At home	In private maternity home
2 lb. 3 oz. or less	4	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.	10	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.	47	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.	32	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	56	—	2	1	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	149	16	5	4	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	30	—	—

(A) The following Clinics were provided by the Local Authority.

1. Addiewell—Health Services Clinic, Meadowhead Place, alternate Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
2. Balerno—Balerno School, alternate Fridays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
3. Bilston—Combined Purposes Clinic, Primary School, every Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
4. Bonnyrigg—Health Services Clinic, alternate Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and every Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
5. Breich—Combined Purposes Clinic, Woodmuir Primary School, every eight weeks, Friday 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
6. Currie—Curriehill Primary School, every Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
7. Currie—Combined Purposes Clinic, Nether Currie Primary School, every Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
8. Dalkeith—Medical Centre, St Andrew Street, every Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
9. Dalkeith—Health Services Clinic, Woodburn Road, every Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
10. Danderhall—Combined Purposes Clinic, Danderhall School, every Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
11. East Calder—Combined Purposes Clinic, Main Street, alternate Tuesdays 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
12. Gorebridge—Combined Purposes Clinic, Gorebridge School, alternate Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
13. Kirknewton—49 Kaimies Crescent, Kirknewton, every Friday, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
14. Loanhead—Health Services Clinic, George Terrace, every Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and alternate Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
15. Mayfield—Combined Purposes Clinic, Bryans School, every Wednesday, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
16. Mayfield—Combined Purposes Clinic, Langlaw School, every Friday, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
17. Mayfield—Combined Purposes Clinic, Mayfield/St Luke's Primary Schools, every Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
18. Musselburgh—Health Services Clinic, Cameron Cottage, Millhill, every Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
19. Musselburgh—Combined Purposes Clinic, Fisherrow, every Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
20. Musselburgh—Combined Purposes Clinic, Pinkie/St Peter's School, every Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
21. Newbridge—Health Services Clinic, 5 Bridge Street, alternate Thursdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
22. Newtongrange—Combined Purposes Clinic, Newtongrange School, every Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
23. Penicuik—Combined Purposes Clinic, Penicuik High School, every Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and every fourth Wednesday, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
24. Penicuik—Combined Purposes Clinic, Eastfield School, alternate Tuesdays and Thursdays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
25. Polbeth—Health Services Clinic, Polbeth Road, Polbeth, every Wednesday, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
26. Pumpherston—Combined Purposes Clinic, Pumpherston School, alternate Fridays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
27. Ratho—Combined Purposes Clinic, Ratho School, alternate Thursdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
28. Rosewell—Combined Purposes Clinic, Rosewell Primary School, alternate Thursdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
29. Roslin—Combined Purposes Clinic, Roslin School, every third Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
30. Wallyford—Combined Purposes Clinic, Wallyford School, every Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
31. West Calder—Combined Purposes Clinic, Stewart Street, alternate Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

32. Whitecraig—Combined Purposes Clinic, Whitecraig School, alternate Fridays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

341 additional clinic sessions especially for specific age groups were also held, each mother being sent a letter inviting her to attend on a given date and time.

We are very much indebted to all the Voluntary Helpers who assist at these Clinics.

(B) No Clinics were provided by Voluntary Bodies.

(C) While many of our clinics are used by General Practitioners in association with the district midwives for ante-natal and post-natal purposes, the premises at Addiewell, Bilston, Bonnyrigg, Currie (Curriehill clinic), Danderhall, East Calder, Loanhead, Polbeth, Ratho, Rosewell and West Calder are also used by general practitioners as ordinary surgeries. This is a most helpful association.



# CHILD HEALTH CLINICS—1970

## DATE OF CLINIC

ATTENDANCES  
(N.B. Children who would normally attend at special "Toddler" examination sessions are entered below at\* if they attend at C.H. Clinic)

	Addeywell	Balerno	Bilston	Bonnyrigg (1)	Bonnyrigg (2)	Bonnyrigg (3)	Breich	Currie (Neither Currie)	Currie (Riccarton)	Dalkeith (Medical Centre)	Dalkeith (Woodburn)	Danderhall	East Calder	Mayfield (Bryans)	Mayfield (Langlaw)
Born 1970	44	71	55	71	55	46	5	44	89	112	94	53	43	104	37
" 69	36	28	58	53	61	31	2	60	75	93	125	70	42	96	31
" 68	15	16	13	18	18	11	6	26	35	29	62	35	14	32	18
" 67	8	12	—	9	9	13	—	17	9	18	42	8	8	19	6
" 66	7	6	3	19	11	10	3	8	17	12	16	5	3	12	1
" 65	9	1	1	1	—	3	5	—	5	6	—	2	5	3	—
1st Visits															
Born 1970	119	134	130	171	54	114	21	155	230	270	339	173	115	266	93
Born 1970	148	63	374	151	117	148	7	146	434	402	265	283	77	681	213
" 69	72	29	228	137	132	89	6	252	271	279	286	321	101	395	91
" 68	18	15	31	8	11	9	17	31	43	35	63	40	26	41	24
" 67	8	2	3	2	10	4	1	7	9	8	25	4	20	23	10
" 66	7	1	7	4	2	5	1	5	6	12	10	1	7	4	—
" 65	4	—	4	1	1	9	4	—	3	—	1	3	12	—	—
Revisits															
Born 1970	257	110	647	303	273	264	36	441	766	736	650	652	243	1,144	338
Born 1965	—	35	—	8	25	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Aged 4½ years	—	30	—	6	9	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
3½ years	—	—	—	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2½ years	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1½ years	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8
"	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
"	—	25	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	—	126	—	15	41	22	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	12

\*TODDLERS  
Aged 4½ years  
3½ years  
2½ years  
1½ years



# CHILD HEALTH CLINICS—1970—continued

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION COURSES COMPLETED	SESSIONS HELD BY														
	Addeywell	Balerno	Bilston	Bonnyrigg (1)	Bonnyrigg (2)	Bonnyrigg (3)	Breich	Currie (Nether Currie)	Currie (Riccarton)	Dalkeith (Medical Centre)	Dalkeith (Woodburn)	Danderhall	East Calder	Mayfield (Bryans)	Mayfield (Langlaw)
Polio															
Primary	27	14	27	14	14	15	2	14	13	47	35	48	48	55	4
1st Booster	2	10	3	13	26	11	—	4	3	—	—	3	6	4	5
2nd "	3	29	1	4	—	—	6	4	18	7	1	—	7	1	1
Triple Immun.	24	18	37	14	21	12	2	11	10	44	21	46	47	55	4
Primary	1	11	2	3	3	1	—	3	1	4	—	1	4	4	7
1st Booster	5	3	2	4	4	3	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd "	25	25	4	9	13	15	8	24	8	17	10	7	38	25	8
Measles	—	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—
Dip. Tet.	—	—	—	10	17	6	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	—
1st Booster	1	37	—	—	4	2	—	1	1	9	—	2	9	—	—
2nd "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	3	—
Skin Tests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
B.C.G. Vaccn.	5	12	—	—	2	—	30	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	20	22	15	15	9	32	4	17	16	25	21	39	25	28	6
CHILDREN REFERRED TO OWN DR. OR FOR SPECIALIST TREATMENT OR ADVICE															
Born 1970	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20	13	8	5	1	1
" 69	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	20	17	2	2	6	1
" 68	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	2	3	—	4	1
" 67	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	6	1
" 66	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
" 65	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
SESSIONS HELD BY															
L.A.M.O.	20	24	38	22	28	25	5	25	24	25	20	19	34	31	16
H.V. only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	26	25	21	20	—	18	21

# CHILD HEALTH CLINICS—1970—continued

DATE OF CLINIC															
	Mayfield	Gorebridge	Kirknewton	Loanhead	Musselburgh (Cameron Cottage)	Musselburgh (Fisharrow (1))	Musselburgh (Fisharrow (2))	Musselburgh (Pinkie)	Newbridge	Newtongrange	Pentcruik (Bellman's Road)	Pentcruik (Eastfield)	Polbeth	Pumphreston	Ratho
ATTENDANCES															
N.B. Children who would normally attend at special "Toddler" examination sessions are entered below at* if they attended at C.H. Clinic)															
Born 1970	118	110	75	94	66	64	24	77	20	67	129	48	27	23	22
" 69	112	186	55	138	54	56	20	62	20	82	225	75	35	26	24
" 68	48	44	27	58	17	16	4	27	11	28	80	28	14	12	19
" 67	21	34	7	19	5	5	1	1	7	10	45	6	2	4	11
" 66	6	23	4	15	3	1	1	2	3	6	32	10	4	4	11
" 65	2	9	14	13	2	4	2	3	1	1	10	5	3	2	13
	307	356	182	337	147	146	52	172	62	194	521	172	85	71	100
Revisits															
Born 1970	392	452	365	364	356	223	86	270	55	285	814	324	46	46	84
" 69	253	463	226	383	315	225	122	215	46	111	615	279	40	68	59
" 68	55	50	96	94	126	46	38	50	26	21	99	61	8	17	13
" 67	14	25	34	59	18	8	2	11	8	11	66	19	2	3	—
" 66	3	13	8	15	12	11	—	1	7	—	44	12	4	1	9
" 65	1	6	—	5	3	—	2	—	2	—	10	6	5	1	—
	718	1,009	729	920	830	513	250	547	144	428	1,648	701	105	136	165
*TODDLERS															
Aged 4½ years	—	8	1	—	1	—	1	—	20	—	—	—	—	15	16
3½ years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	8	11
2½ years	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
1½ years	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	—
	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	12	10
	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	12	5
	—	25	1	—	1	—	1	3	37	—	—	—	—	58	44

# CHILD HEALTH CLINICS—1970—continued

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION COURSES COMPLETED		Mayfield	Gorebridge	Kirknewton	Loanhead	Musselburgh (Cameron Cottage)	Musselburgh (Fishetrow (1))	Musselburgh (Fishetrow (2))	Musselburgh (Pinkie)	Newbridge	Newtongrange	Pentcuiik (Bellman's Road)	Pentcuiik (Eastfield)	Polberth	Pumphierston	Raitho
Polio	Primary	31	78	51	101	46	20	12	48	17	25	166	66	16	27	20
	1st Booster	26	4	—	—	16	4	1	4	1	9	35	6	4	15	15
	2nd "	4	4	9	—	42	14	7	58	22	4	24	—	3	5	—
Triple Immunsn.	Primary	45	82	45	101	1	4	5	2	17	30	146	77	15	24	20
	1st Booster	16	2	—	—	1	4	1	1	1	11	34	12	1	8	—
	2nd "	7	6	—	—	28	6	—	15	13	5	6	13	—	3	7
Measles	Primary	21	45	38	12	1	—	—	1	2	2	118	6	3	21	25
Dip. Tet.	1st Booster	—	3	5	11	1	—	—	—	—	3	7	3	—	10	—
Tuberculosis	2nd "	—	2	6	3	3	—	—	3	19	3	22	—	3	4	12
	Skin Tests	1	4	6	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—
	B.C.G. Vaccn.	2	1	1	9	1	2	9	—	1	1	14	—	2	—	—
Smallpox	Primary	20	63	33	75	38	48	—	32	27	25	99	30	12	25	19
CHILDREN REFERRED TO OWN DR. OR FOR SPECIALIST TREATMENT OR ADVICE																
Born 1970		7	16	4	—	—	1	—	1	2	6	2	1	3	3	3
" 69		1	23	3	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	4	—	—	2	1
" 68		—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
" 67		—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
" 66		1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	3	—
" 65		—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2
SESSIONS HELD BY																
L.A.M.O.		21	52	23	39	34	23	9	26	25	24	5	20	12	17	11
H.V. only		23	—	27	19	22	22	9	26	1	25	—	17	4	—	14

# CHILD HEALTH CLINICS—1970—continued

DATE OF CLINIC		Rosewell	Rooslin	Wallyford	West Calder	Whitecraig	Total (I)	Livingston (1)	Livingston (2)	Livingston (3)	Livingston (4)	Livingston (5)	Livingston (6)	Livingston (7)	Total (II)	Total (I and II)
ATTENDANCES (N.B. Children who would normally attend at special "Toddler" examination sessions are entered below at* if they attend at C.H. Clinic)																
Born 1970	1st Visits	30	6	61	11	14	2,009	21	28	9	24	291	16	17	406	2,415
"	69	21	1	50	16	22	2,091	34	26	44	4	56	17	54	235	2,326
"	68	9	—	28	7	7	832	41	36	48	2	20	15	29	191	1,023
"	67	4	—	7	3	1	371	2	9	5	—	10	11	7	44	415
"	66	14	—	3	3	—	278	3	4	6	1	4	7	2	27	305
"	65	4	—	1	1	1	132	1	11	7	5	1	2	1	28	160
Born 1970	Revisits	82	7	150	41	45	5,713	102	114	119	36	382	68	110	931	6,644
Born 1970	Revisits	109	79	464	35	69	8,427	53	117	78	54	615	82	29	1,028	9,455
"	69	81	56	197	19	87	6,549	70	97	126	65	167	62	36	63	7,172
"	68	15	6	25	13	13	1,284	26	26	27	9	114	14	10	226	1,510
"	67	6	2	6	4	—	434	—	7	5	4	9	5	—	30	464
"	66	5	2	2	2	—	223	—	2	9	16	5	1	—	33	256
"	65	1	—	—	1	—	85	—	5	8	—	1	1	—	15	100
Born 1965	Revisits	217	145	694	74	169	17,002	149	254	253	148	911	165	75	1,955	18,957
Born 1965	Revisits	12	—	—	—	3	159	31	9	15	5	—	8	25	93	252
"	66	—	—	4	—	—	77	20	17	14	13	—	4	—	68	145
"	66	1	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
"	67	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	9	12
"	67	3	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	16
"	68	1	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	11	18
"	68	9	—	—	—	4	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101
"	69	—	—	1	—	2	63	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	73
Born 1965	Revisits	26	—	5	—	9	440	51	26	29	49	—	12	25	192	632

## \*TODDLERS

Aged 4½ years

3½ years

2½ years

1½ years

# CHILD HEALTH CLINICS—1970—continued

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION COURSES COMPLETED															SESSIONS HELD BY							
Polio	Triple Immsn.	Measles	Dip. Tet.	Tuberculosis	Smallpox	OWN DR. OR FOR SPECIALIST TREATMENT OR ADVICE	Born 1970	Rosewell	Roslin	Wallyford	West Calder	Whitecraig	Total (I)	Livingston (1)	Livingston (2)	Livingston (3)	Livingston (4)	Livingston (5)	Livingston (6)	Livingston (7)	Total (II)	Total (I and II)
Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary			13	13	37	9	21	1,177	29	37	52	16	—	18	23	175	1,352
1st Booster	2nd "	2nd "	2nd "	2nd "	2nd "			2	—	7	—	6	234	20	13	13	15	—	6	2	69	303
Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary			14	1	—	3	1	178	25	19	24	7	—	14	26	115	293
1st Booster	2nd "	2nd "	2nd "	2nd "	2nd "			9	12	36	9	18	1,158	29	36	62	16	—	12	19	174	1,332
Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary			4	—	1	—	2	147	—	2	8	4	—	—	—	—	161
2nd "	2nd "	2nd "	2nd "	2nd "	2nd "			14	1	—	1	—	85	17	10	24	—	—	3	5	14	144
Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary			3	1	31	11	15	635	41	58	37	30	—	24	27	217	852
1st Booster	2nd "	2nd "	2nd "	2nd "	2nd "			1	—	—	—	—	39	21	13	2	12	—	10	3	27	66
2nd "	2nd "	2nd "	2nd "	2nd "	2nd "			3	—	6	—	4	156	10	9	5	6	—	5	1	45	115
Skin Test	Skin Test	Skin Test	Skin Test	Skin Test	Skin Test			—	—	—	1	—	19	—	3	16	4	—	11	17	69	225
B.C.G. Vaccsn.	B.C.G. Vaccsn.	B.C.G. Vaccsn.	B.C.G. Vaccsn.	B.C.G. Vaccsn.	B.C.G. Vaccsn.			—	—	—	1	—	67	1	51	—	4	—	—	—	—	19
12	19	14	10	—	—			871	57	—	—	12	871	57	3	60	17	—	26	22	233	1,104
5	—	—	—	—	—			112	—	5	—	—	112	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	113
69	—	—	—	—	—			105	—	5	—	—	105	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	13	118
68	—	—	—	—	—			32	—	2	1	—	32	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	33
67	—	—	—	—	—			27	—	—	1	—	27	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	28
66	—	—	—	—	—			28	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
65	—	—	—	—	—			12	1	—	—	—	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
OWN DR. OR FOR SPECIALIST TREATMENT OR ADVICE																						
BORN 1970																						
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# SPECIAL TODDLERS CLINICS—1970

*TODDLERS Aged 4½ years	Born 1965	Adelweill	Balerno	Bilston	Bonnyrigg (1)	Bonnyrigg (2)	Bonnyrigg (3)	Currie (Riccarron)	Currie (Nether Currie)	Dalkeith (Medical Centre)	Dalkeith (Woodburn)	Danderhall	East Calder	Mayfield (Bryans)	Mayfield (Langlaw)	Mayfield	Gorebridge	Kirknewton
3½ years	66	18	—	21	29	—	48	56	62	27	58	38	33	31	21	28	48	17
"	66	22	—	30	10	17	—	46	19	26	30	18	8	62	15	34	59	19
"	67	—	—	—	4	—	11	3	—	6	22	2	4	3	2	—	13	3
2½ years	67	—	—	2	1	3	—	2	—	6	21	1	3	7	1	—	9	—
"	67	—	—	2	4	—	15	3	1	16	26	9	7	2	1	—	11	7
1½ years	68	3	—	2	—	3	—	22	—	4	22	7	3	9	1	7	46	27
"	68	11	—	15	16	—	27	26	20	34	54	32	23	28	13	24	46	27
"	69	22	—	17	10	14	—	28	28	35	—	14	24	39	8	42	40	25
		76	—	89	74	37	101	186	130	154	233	121	105	181	62	135	241	99
VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION COURSES COMPLETED																		
Polio																		
Primary	4	—	—	—	3	—	14	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	3	3
1st Booster	1	—	—	13	7	14	22	9	11	6	27	44	7	41	14	13	54	2
2nd "	27	—	—	22	16	—	—	47	39	29	23	3	19	32	9	25	24	46
Primary	4	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	5	—	—	—	10	13	—	—	3	3
1st Booster	—	—	—	10	—	5	3	6	3	11	12	8	4	7	1	12	—	2
2nd "	9	—	—	8	—	—	4	31	19	17	3	—	—	1	4	1	19	3
Measles	6	—	—	2	7	3	—	1	—	—	—	5	4	1	1	3	—	—
Dip. Tet.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary	—	—	—	4	20	8	23	37	28	37	46	45	29	79	19	13	77	22
1st Booster	—	—	—	—	—	5	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
2nd "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Skin Tests	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	—
B.C.G. Vaccn.	9	—	—	18	4	—	4	1	6	11	9	8	25	10	—	4	—	33
Smallpox*																		
*(Enter number of vaccns. carried out regardless of results)																		
CHILDREN REFERRED TO OWN DR. OR FOR SPECIALIST TREATMENT OR ADVICE																		
Born 1970																		
" 69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 68	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—
" 67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—
" 66	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	6	—
" 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	9	—	2	7	2	—	—	2	—
SESSIONS HELD BY A.A.M.O.	9	—	10	7	4	11	21	13	12	25	11	12	12	12	8	13	23	8





## Welfare Foods

<i>District</i>	<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Centres</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Hours</i>
Addiewell	W.R.V.S.	Clinic, Meadowhead Place		Wednesday (Fortnightly)	2-4 p.m.
Balerno	W.R.V.S.	Village Hall		Friday (4 weekly)	2.30-4 p.m.
Bilston	—	C.W.C. Primary School		Thursday	2-4 p.m.
Blackshiels	W.R.V.S.	Mrs J. Paton, Schoolhouse		Any day at house	
Bonnyrigg	—	Clinic, High Street		Friday	2-4 p.m.
		Gibson Craig Hall		(Alternate weeks)	{ 10-12 noon 2-4 p.m.
Currie	B.R.C.S.	Lanark Road West		Tuesday	2.30-4.30 p.m.
Currie	—	Clinic, Primary School		Tuesday	2-4 p.m.
Dalkeith	—	Medical Centre, St Andrew Street		Friday	2.30-4 p.m.
Dalkeith	W.R.V.S.	Clinic, Woodburn Road		Thursday	2-4 p.m.
Danderhall	W.R.V.S.	Danderhall School		Wednesday	2-4 p.m.
East Calder	W.R.I.	Clinic, Main Street		Tuesday (Fortnightly)	9.30-12 noon 4-weekly and 2-4 p.m.
Easthouses	W.R.V.S.	Clinic, Langlaw School		Friday	10-12 noon
Easthouses	W.R.V.S.	Clinic, Bryans School		Wednesday	10-12 noon
Easthouses	—	Clinic, Mayfield School		Thursday	2-4 p.m.
Gorebridge	B.R.C.S.	Clinic, Gorebridge School		Tuesday and Wednesday	2-4 p.m.
Heriot	—	The Shop, near Station		Any time	2-4 p.m.
Kirknewton	—	Clinic, School		Friday (4 weekly)	2-4 p.m.
Livingston	—	Craigshill Health Centre		Tuesday	2.15-3.45 p.m.
		Howden Health Centre		Any time	
Loanhead	W.R.V.S.	Clinic, George Terrace		Tuesday and 4 weekly	2-4 p.m. 10-12 noon and 2-4 p.m.
Middleton	—	Mrs Bennett, 1 Guildiehowes Road		Thursday (any time)	
Musselburgh	W.R.V.S.	Fisherrow Clinic		Thursday (Fortnightly)	2-4 p.m.
Musselburgh	—	Clinic, Cameron Cottage		Friday (Fortnightly)	2-4 p.m.
Musselburgh	—	Clinic, Pinkie-St Peter's School		Thursday (Fortnightly)	2-4 p.m.
Newbridge	W.R.I.	Clinic, 5 Bridge Street		Tuesday (Fortnightly)	2.30-4 p.m.
Newtongrange	W.R.V.S.	Clinic, Newtongrange J.S. School		Wednesday	2-4 p.m.
Penicuik	W.R.V.S.	Clinic, Bellman's Road		Wednesday	2-4 p.m.
Penicuik	W.R.V.S.	Clinic, Eastfield School		Tuesday	10-12 noon
Polbeth	W.R.V.S.	Clinic, Polbeth Road		Wednesday	10-12 noon
Pumpherstoun	W.R.I.	Clinic, Pumpherstoun School		Friday (Fortnightly)	10-12 noon
Ratho	W.R.I.	Clinic, Primary School		Thursday (Fortnightly)	2-4 p.m.
Rosewell	—	Clinic, Primary School		Friday (Fortnightly)	2-4 p.m.
Roslin	W.R.I.	Clinic, Primary School		Friday (Fortnightly)	2-4 p.m.
Stow	—	Mrs A. Cockburn		Thursday	2-4 p.m.
Temple	—	Miss Cockburn's shop		Any day	
Wallyford	—	Clinic, Wallyford School		Tuesday (Fortnightly)	2-4 p.m.
West Calder	W.R.V.S.	Clinic, Stewart Street		Wednesday (Fortnightly)	2-4 p.m.
Whitecraig	W.R.V.S.	Clinic, Primary School		Friday (Fortnightly)	2-4 p.m.

Fortunately the voluntary workers who have given their time so generously to this purpose for many years still "carry on". Without their help we would have been in a very difficult position and we are correspondingly indebted to them. The average weekly up-take in the County during the year to 31st December, 1970 was:

National Dried Milk	. . . . .	156 packets
Cod Liver Oil	. . . . .	83 bottles
A. and D. Vitamins	. . . . .	2,070 tablets
Orange Juice	. . . . .	1,022 bottles

*"At Risk" Register*

Very great attention is paid to the supervision of children who are considered to be at special risk as well as to children who have already developed a handicap in some shape or form, and they are seen regularly by both health visitors and doctors. The number of children coming into this category at the time of this report was:

<i>Born</i>	<i>On "At Risk" Register</i>	<i>Transferred from "At Risk" to Handicapped Register during year</i>
1970	388	—
1969	287	2
1968	253	2
1967	270	—
1966	289	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>5</b>

*Dental Services*

It is pleasing to report the delivery in late December of a new ultra modern Mobile Dental Clinic which will serve the priority groups for whom the Authority is statutorily responsible, in those areas of the County not adequately equipped clinic-wise.

The County Pre-School Dental Scheme has now been in operation since 1946 when 306 children were presented at the various Clinics for dental inspection and until 1951, the annual total only averaged 303.

In 1952, a determined effort was made by the nursing staff to encourage parents of four year olds to take them to the Clinics for dental examination and consequently the number of children inspected trebled to 994. The following year—1953—saw the introduction of an organised dual medical and dental "check-up" schemes for toddlers of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years respectively, which resulted in the presentation of 1,370 youngsters for examination.

Year by year the number increased to an all time record figure of 3,704 in 1965, but since then, it has gradually fallen and most noticeably, since 1968, when routine medical inspection of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  year olds was discontinued thus causing a pronounced decline in numbers which in 1970 only amounted to 1,863 children altogether. Experience throughout past years has amply demonstrated that over 30% of Midlothian three-year-old children require some form of remedial treatment. It is particularly unfortunate therefore that they have been excluded from routine medical examination. It is true to state that while parents invariably respond to an invitation for medical examination of a child, the majority, in the absence of toothache, ignore a dental appointment, under the erroneous impression that recently erupted teeth cannot

possibly require attention. It is interesting therefore, that only 224 (12%) of all the children examined were three-year-olds and of these 46.87% required treatment, but it should be noted in fairness that 31 children attended as emergencies thus resulting in a higher percentage of “threes” in need of treatment.

Throughout the year 1,863 pre-school children were examined by the dental officers, 1,128 or 60.54% showed some form of defect and 834 or 73.94% of dental defects were offered treatment. By the end of the year; 826 children had made 2,072 attendances at the various clinics for treatment, and 724, or 87.65% had been made dentally sound. This latter figure includes a few cases brought forward from the previous year and of course, excludes those cases carried forward for completion in 1971.

The age distribution of children and respective percentages inspected, with defects, and offered treatment, is set out hereunder and the corresponding numbers for the previous year are bracketed.

### Dental Examination

		<i>Examined</i>		<i>With Dental Defects</i>		<i>Defects Offered treatment</i>	
Children	Age 2	70 (60)	3.76%	25 (25)	35.71%	19 (20)	76%
	Age 3	224 (242)	12.03%	124 (129)	55.35%	105(108)	84.67%
	Age 4	1569(1606)	84.21%	979(1052)	62.39%	710(765)	72.54%
		1863(1908)		1128(1206)		834(893)	

### Dental Treatment

First Visits	.	.	.	.	.	826	(857)
Attendances	.	.	.	.	.	2,072	(2,230)
Fillings	.	.	.	.	.	1,234	(1,283)
Extractions	.	.	.	.	.	1,225	(1,504)
General Anaesthetics	.	.	.	.	.	330	(421)
Other Operations	.	.	.	.	.	857	(903)

### Geographical Distribution of Cases

Centre	Number Examined				With Defects				Offered Treatment			
	2	3	4	Total	2	3	4	Total	2	3	4	Total
Bilston	1	—	44	45	—	—	24	24	—	—	20	20
Bonnyrigg	1	7	93	101	—	4	47	51	—	1	31	32
Currie—												
Nether Currie	16	24	108	148	6	11	53	70	6	11	45	62
Curriehill	11	21	116	148	4	12	60	76	4	11	46	61
Dalkeith—												
Medical Centre	5	13	67	85	—	3	37	40	—	3	29	32
Woodburn	—	1	64	65	—	—	52	52	—	—	41	41
Danderhall	8	5	61	74	5	1	36	42	2	—	16	18
East Calder	—	8	61	69	—	5	52	57	—	5	46	51
Easthouses—												
Bryans	1	9	73	83	1	7	46	54	1	7	38	46
Langlaw	1	3	40	44	—	3	31	34	—	3	27	30
Mayfield	—	10	71	81	—	9	51	60	—	8	43	51
Gorebridge	3	26	84	113	2	16	59	77	2	16	56	74

## *Geographical Distribution of Cases—continued*

Livingston—												
Craigshill . . . . .	—	6	115	121	—	4	70	74	—	3	40	43
Loanhead . . . . .	—	2	60	62	—	1	42	43	—	1	36	37
Mobile Dental Unit . . . . .	—	8	8	16	—	2	4	6	—	2	3	5
Musselburgh—												
Fisherrow . . . . .	5	7	80	92	1	8	53	62	1	5	28	34
Pinkie . . . . .	2	3	78	83	2	2	52	56	2	2	31	35
Newtongrange . . . . .	1	9	36	46	—	6	26	32	—	6	21	27
Penicuik—												
Bellman's Rd. . . . .	—	13	75	88	—	2	27	29	—	1	17	18
Eastfield . . . . .	2	11	77	90	—	7	38	45	—	6	23	29
Polbeth . . . . .	1	5	60	66	1	3	56	60	1	3	51	55
Wallyford . . . . .	5	14	63	82	2	8	40	50	—	1	8	9
Whitcraig . . . . .	1	1	17	19	1	1	12	14	—	1	7	8
Day Schools . . . . .	1	—	12	13	—	—	10	10	—	—	7	7
Musselburgh—												
Nursery . . . . .	5	18	6	29	—	9	1	10	—	9	—	9
Totals . . . . .	70	224	1,569	1,863	25	124	979	1,128	19	105	710	834

## *Eyes—Children referred for Visual Defect*

	Referred	Examined 1st Exam	Re-exam	Of those Glasses Pre- scribed	Examined Not Pre- scribed	Referred to Orthoptic clinic
Bonnyrigg . . . . .	26	11	15	5	21	2
Currie . . . . .	37	31	6	2	35	8
Dalkeith . . . . .	49	37	12	9	40	31
East Calder . . . . .	13	11	2	2	11	5
Loanhead . . . . .	9	5	4	3	6	4
Musselburgh . . . . .	13	9	4	5	8	8
Newtongrange . . . . .	17	11	6	5	12	6
Penicuik . . . . .	51	37	14	5	46	22
West Calder . . . . .	14	11	3	4	10	7
	229	163	66	40	189	93

## *Ear, Nose and Throat*

No children treated under Local Health Authority Schemes.

## *Speech Defect*

Owing to a shortage of Speech Therapists, no pre-school children were referred by Health Visitors for examination by Medical Officers and referral to Speech Therapist.

## *Ultra-violet Light Treatment*

Two pre-school children received this form of treatment.

## *Orthopaedic*

During the year 175 pre-school children (138 new and 37 old cases) were seen by Dr McKenzie. At the end of the year 224 pre-school children (130 new and 94 old cases) were on the Orthopaedic Register.



## HEALTH VISITING

### *Domiciliary Visitation*

	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Visits</i>
1. Expectant Mothers . . . . .	302	383
2. Children born in 1970 . . . . .	3,088	11,986
3. Children Born in 1969 . . . . .	2,332	9,042
4. Children Born in 1965-68 . . . . .	6,082	14,918
5. School children . . . . .	803	11,083
6. Persons aged 65 years and over . . . . .	410	925
7. Mental Health—care and after care . . . . .	42	96
8. Other hospital after care . . . . .	71	106
9. Tuberculosis households . . . . .	188	407
10. Other infectious diseases . . . . .	13	28
11. Problem Families . . . . .	145	917
12. Persons visited above at request of G.P. or hospital . . . . .	22	42
13. Other . . . . .	389	520
14. Waste Visits . . . . .	—	7,616

### *Attendances—Local Health Authority Clinics*

	<i>Sessions</i>
1. Ante-natal . . . . .	113½
2. Post-natal . . . . .	8½
3. Ante-natal and Post-natal combined . . . . .	63
4. Child Health . . . . .	1,804½
5. Toddlers . . . . .	350
6. Immunisation, etc. . . . .	37
7. Mothercraft and relaxation combined . . . . .	317½
8. Health Education . . . . .	14
9. Deafness in young children, etc. . . . .	182
	<hr/> 2,890 <hr/>

### *Hospital Units*

	<i>Sessions</i>
1. Maternity . . . . .	7½
2. Paediatric . . . . .	29½
3. Geriatric . . . . .	—
4. Mental Health . . . . .	—
5. Other . . . . .	—
	<hr/> 37 <hr/>

### *School Health*

	<i>Sessions</i>
1. Minor Ailment . . . . .	110
2. Cleanliness . . . . .	608½
3. Minor Ailment/Cleanliness . . . . .	284
4. Eye Clinics . . . . .	97
5. Medical Inspections . . . . .	761½
6. Health Education . . . . .	290
7. Vision Testing (Routine) . . . . .	72
8. Tuberculosis—Skin Testing and B.C.G. Vaccination . . . . .	65
9. Swimmers/Trek Camps . . . . .	97½
10. Other . . . . .	45
	<hr/> 2,340½ <hr/>

Other Services

	Sessions
1. Staff Meetings . . . . .	335
2. Visitors . . . . .	260
3. Refresher Courses . . . . .	58
4. Clerical . . . . .	575
5. Case Conferences with G.P.s and Social Workers, etc. . . . .	187
6. Other . . . . .	572
	<u>1,987</u>

HEALTH EDUCATION

Throughout the year every opportunity was taken of educating the public in "Healthy Living". Talks, often with films, were given as shown in the following table:

Subject	School Children				Preformed Groups				Totals	
	Primary		Secondary		Youth		Adult		Talks	Attgd.
	Talks	Attgd.	Talks	Attgd.	Talks	Attgd.	Talks	Attgd.		
Drugs, Alcohol and Smoking . . . . .	—	—	12	923	—	—	1	60	13	983
Accident Prevention . . . . .	27	2,800	3	42	—	—	6	212	36	3,054
Human Developement . . . . .	165	11,386	25	2,084	—	—	7	369	197	13,839
Feminine Hygiene . . . . .	17	458	16	426	—	—	3	60	36	944
Personal Hygiene . . . . .	22	1,756	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	1,756
Dental Health . . . . .	99	3,571	—	—	—	—	1	35	100	3,606
Personal Relations . . . . .	—	—	10	292	1	9	4	77	15	378
Mothercraft . . . . .	6	36	142	1,693	—	—	190	1,818	338	3,547
Community Care . . . . .	—	—	9	527	1	8	43	6,998	53	7,533
Total . . . . .	336	20,007	217	5,987	2	17	225	9,629	810	35,640

In many cases talks covering one subject are given in series to small groups, e.g. Mothercraft. The total number of talks given are detailed but to avoid a misleading inflation of pupils and others attending these talks, only the actual numbers spoken to are given under each subject and not the total pupil, etc., attendances.

The policy of educating the public in all aspects of "Healthy Living" has continued and the growing interest shown has been gratifying particularly when one considers that the total attendances have risen by approximately 20,000 from the previous year.

STAFF COURSES

With the rapid advances in medicine and the continual changes in legislation with regard to Health Services it is very difficult for members of staff to keep up to date. Regular staff meetings are held and these meetings cerainly help, but, in addition every opportunity should be taken to send members of staff on organised courses, and the under-noted Table shows how many members of the staff attended such courses during the year.

Courses Attended

By Medical Officers 11	By Dental Officers 6	By Nursing Staff 25	By Other Staff 2
------------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------	------------------------

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

### *Smallpox Vaccination*

	<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5 to 14 years</i>	<i>Over 14 years</i>
Number vaccinated			
Successful . . . . .	1,283	301	—
No reaction . . . . .	177	22	—
Not examined . . . . .	29	13	—
Total . . . . .	1,589	336	—
Number re-vaccinated			
Successful . . . . .	102	18	173
No reaction . . . . .	12	6	46
Not examined . . . . .	3	1	6
Total . . . . .	117	25	225

1 to 4  
years  
63

Percentage vaccinated at end of 1970 . . . . .  
1,220 records (920 Primary and 300 re-vaccinations) were returned by General Practitioners.

### *Diphtheria, Pertussis (Whooping Cough) and Tetanus Immunisation*

	<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5 to 15 years</i>	<i>Over 15 years</i>
Number immunised . . . . .	2,261	115	—
Number given maintenance injection . . . . .	565	698	—
Number of confirmed cases of Diphtheria . . . . .	—	—	—
Number of deaths from Diphtheria . . . . .	—	—	—

6 months to  
4 years  
85

Percentages immunised against diphtheria at end of 1970 . . . . .  
1,443 records (1,043 Primary, 400 Maintenance injections) were returned by General Practitioners.

### *Diphtheria and Tetnus Immunisation*

	<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5 to 15 years</i>	<i>Over 15 years</i>
Number Immunised . . . . .	310	181	—
Given Maintenance injection . . . . .	627	591	—

352 Records (131 Primary, 221 Maintenance injections) were returned by General Practitioners.

### *Poliomyelitis Vaccination*

	<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5 to 15 years</i>	<i>Over 15 years</i>
Number vaccinated . . . . .	2,765	251	35
Number given maintenance dose . . . . .	912	1,169	59

6 months to  
4 years  
87

Percentages vaccinated against poliomyelitis at end of 1970 . . . . .  
1,743 records (1,266 Primary and 477 Maintenance doses) were returned by General Practitioners.

## Measles Vaccination

	<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5 to 15 years</i>	<i>Over 15 years</i>
Number vaccinated . . . . .	1,593	1,469	—
(971 records were returned by General Practitioners.)			

## Tetanus Immunisation

	<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5 to 15 years</i>	<i>Over 15 years</i>
Number immunised . . . . .	9	15	516
Number given maintenance injections . . . . .	30	78	498
General Practitioners carried out all tetanus immunisations.			

## Rubella (German Measles) Vaccination

	<i>11 to 14 years</i>
Number Vaccinated . . . . .	433
113 Records were returned by General Practitioners.	

## Tuberculin Testing and B.C.G. Vaccination

As in previous years, as soon as the Environmental Report was completed for each new case of tuberculosis, all adult home contacts were given appointments for chest X-ray examination, and all contacts under the age of 5 years or in attendance at school were skin tested—positive reactors being X-rayed and negative reactors being vaccinated with B.C.G.

### DETAILS OF SKIN TESTING AND B.C.G. VACCINATION

#### A.—Contacts (Children and Young Persons)

<i>Age</i>	<i>Under 1</i>		<i>1 and under 5</i>		<i>5 and under 10</i>		<i>10 and under 15</i>		<i>15 and under 20</i>		<i>Totals by sex</i>	
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Positive Skin Tests	—	—	—	—	‡70	‡49	—	2	—	—	70	51
Negative Skin Tests	2	4	23	26	455	‡450	11	‡5	4	2	495	487
Negative Reactors and non-tested received B.C.G..	*5	*8	23	26	455	449	11	4	4	2	498	489
Positive Reactors—												
X-rayed . . . . .	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	—	—	2	6	5
Diagnostic Tests . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2

\* 6 babies, no Heaf test required.

‡ 2 girls refused B.C.G.

‡ 67 boys and 46 girls not X-rayed as they had B.C.G. previously.

Of the 11 pupils X-rayed 10 were satisfactory and 1 boy was found to be a case of non respiratory T.B. (neck glands) and was admitted to the T.B. register.

2 Diagnostic tests were satisfactory.

Following on skin testing of “leavers—1956” (see below) all pupils who showed a Grade 3 or 4 positive reaction were treated as “cases” and all contacts were followed up. 19 pupils were involved and 117 contacts were followed up.

The results were as follows:

4 pre-school children Heaf tested and given B.C.G. Of the 38 school children, 26 Heaf tested and given B.C.G. 1 was positive and X-rayed, 7 were X-rayed but had no Heaf test. 2 were negative but refused B.C.G. 2 refused Heaf test. The 75 adult contacts were invited to attend for a chest X-ray. 62 attended and 13 refused. All X-rays were satisfactory.

### B. School Leavers

No. Skin Tested			Refusals		+ VE Reaction		X-rayed	
M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	M	F
967	943	1,910	6	10	140	148	136	134
1,590 children given B.C.G.								
173 positive reactors had previously had B.C.G. vaccination.								

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE

### Tuberculosis

The number of cases of tuberculosis notified during the year maintained the average of the last five years.

Continued effort is needed to try to eliminate this disease entirely, though it must be acknowledged that modern treatment is very effective and prevents much of the sickness and mortality of the past.

All cases are investigated and contacts examined. Where there is evidence of a large number of contacts the Mass Radiography Unit goes out to the area.

This occurred in the West Calder area during the year and there was a very satisfactory attendance for X-ray despite very bad weather. Details below.

### PUBLIC SESSION AT WEST CALDER AND ADDIEWELL ON THURSDAY, 13TH AUGUST, 1970

	Males	Females	Total
Number X-rayed by 70 mm. Film—Addiewell .	81	105	186
West Calder .	112	160	272

### PUBLIC SESSION AT POLBETH ON 9TH DECEMBER, 1970

	Males	Females	Total
Number X-rayed by 70 mm. Film . . . . .	58	70	128
Number referred to Doctor from 70 mm. Film .	—	1	1

### Tuberculosis

	1969	1970
Respiratory . . . . .	42(11)	31(12)
Non-respiratory . . . . .	9 (1)	8 (1)
Total . . . . .	51(12)	39(13)

Figures in brackets are transfers in, previously included in the total figure. One respiratory case was not confirmed.



## Methods by which new Respiratory Cases were discovered

	M	F
Symptom group examined . . . . .	20	7
Contact group examined . . . . .	1	1
Mass Radiography . . . . .	—	1

## Types of new Respiratory Cases found

	Total Cases	Sputum +ve	Early Acute	Chronic	Chronic with recent Spread	Contact of known Cases
Males . . . . .	21	11	15	4	2	1
Females . . . . .	9	1	7	2	—	1

## MASS RADIOGRAPHY

### Home Help Scheme

70 applicants for employment under the Home Help Scheme were examined by Mass Radiography, by special arrangement. All cases were satisfactory except one. This was confirmed as a case of tuberculosis and is receiving treatment.

### Teachers

School teachers are requested by the Medical Officer of Health to have a chest X-ray every three years, and the results were as follows:

612 Female teachers and 364 male teachers making a total of 976 attended for chest X-ray.

All X-rays were satisfactory.

162 Ancillary staff also had a chest X-ray. Again all X-rays were satisfactory.

X-rays were carried out by the Mobile X-ray Unit or by the Mass Radiography Unit, Spittal Street, Edinburgh.

### Cases

The distribution of cases throughout the County is indicated in the following tables:

### Number of Persons Resident in the Area at 31st December 1970 who were known to be suffering from Tuberculosis

#### Age distribution

	Age Group (years)	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	Over 65	Total
<i>Respiratory</i>											
Confirmed 1970	M	—	1	—	3	2	2	3	4	6	21
	F	—	—	—	2	2	3	—	1	1	9
Total in Area (31/12/70)	M	—	2	8	14	27	34	40	44	23	192
	F	—	—	10	5	30	37	17	7	14	120
<i>Non-Respiratory</i>											
Confirmed 1970.	M	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	3
	F	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	5
Total in Area (31/12/70)	M	—	1	—	1	9	7	6	6	3	33
	F	—	1	—	2	6	17	11	8	10	55

## Area Distribution

	Confirmed in 1970 Respiratory	Non- Respiratory	Total known Cases in Area Respiratory	Non- Respiratory
Landward . . . . .	19	8	175	52
Bonnyrigg and Lasswade . . . . .	—	—	11	5
Dalkeith . . . . .	—	—	28	9
Loanhead . . . . .	2	—	14	3
Musselburgh . . . . .	3	—	56	15
Penicuik . . . . .	6	—	28	4
	30	8	312	88

*Number of Persons who died from Tuberculosis in the area during the year, with particulars as to period elapsing between Notification and Death, and between Discharge from an Institution and Death*

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis	3	1	—	1
Of whom—				
Not notified or notified only at or after death.	—	—	—	—
Notified less than 1 month before death . . . . .	2	—	—	—
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death . . . . .	1	—	—	—
„ „ 3 to 6 months before death . . . . .	—	1	—	—
„ „ 6 to 12 months before death . . . . .	—	—	—	1
„ „ 1 to 2 years before death . . . . .	—	—	—	—
„ over 2 years before death . . . . .	—	—	—	—

## Sanatoria

	In Sanatoria on 1st Jan. 1970		Admitted during 1970		Discharged or died during 1970		In Sanatoria on 31st Dec. 1970	
	R.	N.R.	R.	N.R.	R.	N.R.	R.	N.R.
<i>Bangour Hospital Group</i>								
Males . . . . .	1	—	6	—	6	—	1	—
Females . . . . .	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Children . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>East Fortune Hospital</i>								
Males . . . . .	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Females . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Other Hospitals</i>								
Male . . . . .	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—
Female . . . . .	—	—	2	4	2	4	—	—
Children . . . . .	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
			Total					
Males . . . . .	1	—	12	—	12	—	1	—
Females . . . . .	—	—	3	4	3	4	—	—
Children . . . . .	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
	1	—	16	4	16	4	1	—

	Landward		Bonnyrigg and Lasswade		Dalkeith		Loanhead		Musselburgh		Penicuik		Total	
	R.	N.R.	R.	N.R.	R.	N.R.	R.	N.R.	R.	N.R.	R.	N.R.	R.	N.R.
Overcrowded at 31/12/69 .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
3-Apartment . . .	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
4-Apartment . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
5-Apartment . . .	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	13	—
Of these, willing to be rehoused														
3-Apartment . . .	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
4-Apartment . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
5-Apartment . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Rehoused during 1970 in														
3-Apartment . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4-Apartment . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-Apartment . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Of these, willing to be rehoused														
3-Apartment . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
4-Apartment . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
5-Apartment . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Overcrowded at 31/12/70														
3-Apartment . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
4-Apartment . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
5-Apartment . . .	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	1

FOOD POISONING AND DYSENTERY

The number of cases of Food Poisoning was one more than last year.

One case of Salmonella paratyphoid B occurred and this was contracted abroad. A family contact was infected, the infection being so mild as to be symptomless. Had the original case not had the contacts investigated a serious epidemic could have resulted.

Seven families returned from holidays abroad in Spain and France where it was considered they might have been infected with Food Poisoning. This required stool and in some cases blood sampling to ensure infection had not occurred.

The number of cases of Dysentery was reduced from 143 to 44 of which 17 cases occurred in one outbreak in a Children's Home. This swing does not indicate that there is a great improvement in hygiene in the homes or food industry and continued care is necessary in the handling and preparation of food stuffs.

The following confirmed cases of other infectious diseases occurred during the year:

	Landward	Bonnyrigg and Lasswade	Dalkeith	Loanhead	Musselburgh	Penicuik	Total 1970	Not admitted to Hospital	Total 1969
Cerebro Spinal Fever . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Dysentery . . . . .	35	—	1	2	5	1	44	39	143
Erysipelas . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	5
Food Poisoning . . . . .	3	—	—	—	3	4	10	9	9
Jaundice Infective . . . . .	99	36	3	3	20	1	162	150	142
Measles . . . . .	118	6	13	—	23	3	163	153	645
Ophthal. Neon. . . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute Influenza . . . . .	1	—	—	—	3	—	4	3	2
Pneumonia, not otherwise notifiable . . . . .	3	4	—	2	1	—	10	10	11
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	11	6	—	—	4	2	23	21	33
Whooping Cough . . . . .	9	7	—	1	8	—	25	24	11
Paratyphoid B. . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total . . . . .	281	60	17	8	69	11	446	410	1,001

### Jaundice (Hepatitis)

As from January, 1970 all cases of Jaundice (Hepatitis) are followed up to see if they are blood donors. If they are donors the Blood Transfusion Unit is notified immediately. This also applies to contacts of cases of Jaundice (Hepatitis).

### X-ray of Staff

County Council staff had the opportunity to have a chest X-ray during 1970. 512 staff were X-rayed and all X-rays were satisfactory.

### Bacteriological Services

The following statement gives details of the principal examinations carried out for the County Health Department and General Medical Practitioners by the Bacteriology Department of the Western General Hospital and City Hospital. I am indebted to them for the following report:

The total number of specimens examined in 1970 (just over 9,927) was larger than in 1969, the main increase being in those for intestinal pathogens especially in early summer when there was a general increase in the amount of diarrhoeal disease in Edinburgh and the surrounding areas, mainly due to *Sh. sonnei*. There were no major epidemics and no outbreaks of food poisoning in institutions. No strains of *Mb. tuberculosis* or *C. diphtheriae* was isolated during the year.

Midlothian specimens examined in 1969 and 1970:

	1969	1970
Faeces and other specimens for enteric pathogens . . . . .	1,435	2,762
	(including 129 from cows)	
Urine . . . . .	3,266	3,871
Nose and Throat Swabs . . . . .	416	973
Sputum, pus and other specimens . . . . .	821	1,883
Specimens for acid-fast bacilli . . . . .	26	330
Food . . . . .	0	3
Sera . . . . .	192	405
Total . . . . .	6,156	9,927

## Venereal Disease

Patients attend for consultation and treatment at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, where they may be admitted to special wards for in-treatment if necessary.

Examinations of specimens are carried out at the Infirmary Laboratory.

The number of cases treated during the year was as follows:

Syphilis—Acquired . . . . .	3	Non-gonococcal urethritis . . . . .	46
Congenital . . . . .	—	Other venereal infections . . . . .	157
Gonorrhoea . . . . .	64	Non-venereal disease . . . . .	98
		Trichomonas vaginalis . . . . .	44

## PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICES

Due to increased demand for the services of Physiotherapy Department it was necessary to increase the establishment by an additional Physiotherapist bringing the number up to 8. Apart from an increase in the numbers of patients being referred by General Practitioners and Hospital Consultants for domiciliary treatment, the Physiotherapy Department at the Dalkeith Medical Centre finally opened with a member of staff being present 5 mornings during the week. This enabled patients in the Dalkeith Area to receive treatment promptly and saved Hospital referrals travelling to Edinburgh for the same treatment received in the County Clinic.

There were some additions to the categories of patients referred for domiciliary treatment but it has still not been possible to accept all the patients referred to us.

The department also assisted in various health education projects in schools and were also invited to contribute to a "Safety Week" at one of Midlothian's Paper Mills which had a particularly high percentage of injuries among workers due to faulty lifting positions.

With an additional member of staff it was possible to condense the areas covered by physiotherapists, particularly in the Dalkeith Area.

The total of new adult cases referred was 154 and this was divided into the following categories:

Recent Cerebro Vascular Accident . . . . .	54
Fracture or Recent Injury . . . . .	23
Chest Conditions . . . . .	13
Multiple Sclerosis . . . . .	6
Ataxia or General Debility . . . . .	27
Rheumatoid and Osteoarthritis . . . . .	36
Amputation . . . . .	4

All the above patients received domiciliary treatment and the department made a total of 3,091 visits.

As part of the efforts made to rehabilitate these patients the following types of walking aids were provided:

Pulpit . . . . .	33
Tripod . . . . .	12
Sticks . . . . .	11
Elbow Crutches . . . . .	3



Physiotherapy sessions at the various Part III Homes were continued with the new home Newbattle Lodge being added to the list.

	<i>Attendances</i>				<i>Type of Treatment</i>		
	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Heat</i>	<i>Exercises</i>	<i>Other</i>
	<i>Repeat</i>	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Repeat</i>	<i>New Cases</i>			
Limefield House . .	86	4	94	4	79	183	—
Newbattle Lodge . .	3	1	28	5	—	37	30
Newtonloan Lodge . .	22	1	164	1	160	114	287
Wedderburn House . .	163	5	136	2	148	302	105
Westfield Park . .	85	1	42	4	118	134	198
Totals	359	12	464	16	505	770	620

### *Dalkeith Medical Centre*

During the first full year of running the Physiotherapy Department at the above Centre a total of 1607 treatments (859 to males and 748 to females) were carried out. The patients were referred either by G.Ps. or by Hospital Departments and in each case made unnecessary the need to travel to Edinburgh for the same treatment. Almost all aspects of Physiotherapy were included and such a clinic is much appreciated in the community where prevention, care and aftercare is the main concern of a local authority health department.

### EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS

At the present moment there are 74 known cases of epilepsy among children. The majority of these cases are of a mild degree, and the children in question are under treatment by their family doctors and in regular attendance at school. Children of normal intelligence who suffer from a degree of epilepsy which precludes their attendance at the ordinary school may be admitted to the Colony for Epileptics, Bridge of Weir. There are no special facilities available in this area for epileptics under the Local Health Services.

There are at present 57 reported cases of Cerebral Palsy among children. The majority of these cases have been specially "screened" at Westerlea or Rhumore while the others are either under supervision at hospital's paediatric departments, or in the case of the majority of the mild defects, are under the supervision of the Orthopaedic Consultant to the schools orthopaedic scheme. In the case of school children, educational provision is as follows:

	<i>Epileptics</i>	<i>Spastics</i>
Westerlea School for Spastics . . . . .	—	8
Colthurst House, Cheshire . . . . .	1	—
The Colony, Bridge of Weir . . . . .	—	—
Ordinary Schools . . . . .	59	13
Special Schools for Educationally Subnormal Pupils . . . . .	5	3
Occupational Centres . . . . .	1	1
West Park School, Edinburgh . . . . .	—	—
	66	25

In addition the visiting Physiotherapist, the Occupational Therapist and Speech Therapist from Rhuemore visit the homes of certain of these children regularly.

Close co-operation with General Practitioners is maintained.

## MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

<i>Children</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Aged 1-5 years (there are no children on the waiting list for admission to Hospital)	13	8
Aged 5-16 years in attendance at Education Committee Occupational Centre (there are no children on the waiting list for admission to Hospital)	20	19
Aged 5-16 years in attendance at Special Schools or Special Classes (there are no children on the waiting list for admission to Hospital)	84	65
Aged 5-16 years in attendance at Special Schools or Special Classes outwith Midlothian:		
Bathgate St Mary's	—	—
Colthurst House, Cheshire	1	—
Aged 5-16 years at ordinary schools, I.Q. 70 or under in adjustment classes, etc. and in some cases on waiting list for transfer to Special Schools or Classes	7	4

## CHIROPODY

This is carried on by the Midlothian Branch of the British Red Cross Society for the benefit of old age pensioners. A charge of 10p per clinic visit and 20p per domiciliary visit is made, the deficit being met by the Society, assisted by a grant from the County Council.

The following clinics are held:

1. Bonnyrigg—Health Services Clinic, Main Street. Thursday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
2. Carrington/Temple—Mobile from Gorebridge.
3. Currie/Balerno—Memorial Hall. Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
4. Dalkeith—Medical Centre, St Andrew Street. Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon; 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.
5. Danderhall—Clinic, Danderhall School. Monday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
6. East Calder and Mid Calder—Combined Purposes Clinic, East Calder. Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon every 4 weeks.
7. Easthouses—Clinic, Mayfield/St Luke's Primary School. Monday, 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.
8. Gorebridge—Clinic, Gorebridge School. Monday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
9. Loanhead—Health Services Clinic, George Terrace. Thursday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
10. Musselburgh—Clinic, Fisherrow School. Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and Friday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
11. Newbridge—Village Hall. Friday, 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.
12. Newtongrange—Clinic, Newtongrange School. Friday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
13. Penicuik—Clinic, High School. Tuesday, 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.
14. Polbeth—Combined Purposes Clinic. Tuesday, 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.
15. West Calder—Combined Purposes Clinic, Stewart Street. Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

## HOME HELP SERVICE

The Home Help Scheme is a Service which is vital in its supporting role to the community, more especially to the aged community that desires so much help at home. The details given below give an indication of the size of the Service:

	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>Whole-time Equivalent</i>
Organisers . . . . .	13	3.75
Home Helps . . . . .	449	124.18
Night Attendants . . . . .	—	—
<i>Help given to persons—</i>		
Aged 65 or over . . . . .		<i>No. of Cases</i> 568
Under 65 years Chronic Sick . . . . .		45
Mentally disordered . . . . .		4
Maternity . . . . .		15
Others . . . . .		22
		654

(All Home Helps are X-rayed before appointment)

## REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

There is one registered Nursing Home in the County.

	<i>Beds</i>	<i>Type of Case</i>
Health Hydros Ltd., Inveresk House, Musselburgh .	8	Hydro Treatment

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The Report on the School Health Service is issued separately.

## PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

No work was necessary during the year under this Section.

## FOOD SUPPLY

This is dealt with fully in the Annual Report by the County Sanitary Inspector.

## GENERAL SANITATION

This is dealt with fully in the Annual Report by the County Sanitary Inspector.

# FACTORIES ACT, 1961

	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>Inspec- tions</i>	<i>Number of Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authority—				
Bonnyrigg and Lasswade . . . . .	1	—	—	—
Dalkeith . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Loanhead . . . . .	1	1	—	—
Musselburgh . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Penicuik . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Landward . . . . .	9	9	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority—				
Bonnyrigg and Lasswade . . . . .	15	13	—	—
Dalkeith . . . . .	34	34	—	—
Loanhead . . . . .	14	14	—	—
Musselburgh . . . . .	12	12	2	—
Penicuik . . . . .	21	23	—	—
Landward . . . . .	207	157	16	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out- workers)—				
Bonnyrigg and Lasswade . . . . .	3	5	—	—
Dalkeith . . . . .	4	4	—	—
Loanhead . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Musselburgh . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Penicuik . . . . .	2	1	—	—
Landward . . . . .	35	29	1	—

## FACTORIES ACT, 1961 (*continued*)

<i>Area</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Number of cases where defects found Referred</i>		<i>Prosecu- tions</i>
				<i>To H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspector</i>	
Bonnyrigg and Lasswade . . . . .	Sanitary Conveniences— Unsuitable or defective . . . . .	2	2	—	—	—
Loanhead . . . . .	Sanitary Conveniences— Want of Cleanliness . . . . .	1	1	—	—	—
	Insufficient . . . . .	1	1	—	—	—
Musselburgh . . . . .	Sanitary Conveniences— Unsuitable or defective . . . . .	2	2	—	—	—
Penicuik . . . . .	Sanitary Conveniences— Unsuitable or defective . . . . .	2	1	—	—	—
Landward . . . . .	Sanitary Conveniences— Want of Cleanliness . . . . .	12	6	—	—	—
	Inadequate Ventilation . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—
	Insufficient . . . . .	3	3	—	—	—
	Unsuitable or defective . . . . .	18	12	—	—	—
	Other offences . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—

### OUTWORK

<i>Area</i>	<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>Section 133</i>			<i>Section 134</i>		
		<i>No. of out-workers in August List required by Section 133 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cuses of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prosecu- tions</i>
Penicuik . . . . .	Curtains and furniture hangings . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Furniture and upholstery . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—

# HOUSING

454 medical certificates were "pointed" during the year.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Uninhabitable houses closed during year</i>	<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>House built and occupied during year</i>		<i>Additional house following Conversion</i>
			<i>Private</i>	<i>Scottish Special Housing Assoc.</i>	
Bonnyrigg and Lasswade . .	10	30	17	—	3
Dalkeith . .	—	85	11	—	3
Loanhead . .	12	12	39	—	1
Musselburgh . .	—	15	6	—	10
Penicuik . .	4	53	28	183	—
Landward . .	89	919	425	1,228	—
<b>Total .</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>1,412</b>	<b>17</b>





# COUNTY OF PEEBLESSHIRE

## VITAL STATISTICS, 1970

	<i>Peebles County</i>	<i>Inner- leithen Burgh</i>	<i>Peebles Burgh</i>	<i>Land- ward Area</i>
Population, Census, 1961 . . . . .	14,117	2,299	5,545	6,273
Population estimated, 1970 (June) . . . . .	13,242	2,233	5,600	5,409
Live Births (corrected) . . . . .	179	27	70	82
Illegitimate Births (corrected) . . . . .	9	5	—	4
Still Births (corrected) . . . . .	1	—	—	1
Deaths (corrected) . . . . .	189	39	75	75
Deaths under 1 year (corrected) . . . . .	3	1	1	1
Marriages Registered . . . . .	106	19	49	38

## BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

(Landward and Burghal) per 1,000 of Population

	1970	1969	<i>*Scotland</i>
Birth Rate (corrected) . . . . .	13.5	12.7	17.0
Death Rate All Causes (corrected) . . . . .	14.3	14.6	12.1
Death Rate Tuberculosis (corrected) . . . . .	0.00	0.07	0.03
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births . . . . .	17.0	18.0	19.0
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total births . . . . .	6.0	23.0	13.0

\*Excluding Cities and Large Burghs

## AGES AT DEATH

Number of Deaths in the various age groups during 1970:

	<i>Peebles County</i>	<i>Innerleithen Burgh</i>	<i>Peebles Burgh</i>	<i>Landward Area</i>
Under 4 weeks . . . . .	1	—	1	—
4 weeks—1 year . . . . .	2	1	—	1
1—4 years . . . . .	—	—	—	—
5—9 „ . . . . .	1	—	1	—
10—14 „ . . . . .	—	—	—	—
15—24 „ . . . . .	3	—	1	2
25—34 „ . . . . .	1	—	—	1
35—44 „ . . . . .	3	1	2	—
45—54 „ . . . . .	9	2	2	5
55—64 „ . . . . .	22	6	7	9
65—74 „ . . . . .	51	11	22	18
75—84 „ . . . . .	64	11	25	28
85 and over . . . . .	32	7	14	11
All Ages . . . . .	189	39	75	75

## Infantile Mortality

Deaths classified according to age groups:

	<i>Under 1 week</i>	<i>1 to 4 weeks</i>	<i>1 to 3 months</i>	<i>3 to 6 months</i>	<i>6 to 12 months</i>	<i>Total</i>
Congenital Malformation . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	2
Infection . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	1
	1	—	1	—	1	3

# CAUSES OF DEATH

	<i>Peebles County</i>	<i>Inner- leithen Burgh</i>	<i>Peebles Burgh</i>	<i>Land- ward</i>
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Other tuberculosis, including late effects . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Measles . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Syphilis and its sequelae . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm of stomach . . . . .	2	—	—	2
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung . . . . .	7	2	3	2
Malignant neoplasm of breast . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm of lymphatic and haema- topoietic tissue . . . . .	3	1	1	1
Other malignant neoplasms . . . . .	24	7	10	7
Benign and unspecified neoplasms . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Diabetes mellitus . . . . .	2	—	1	1
Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Anaemias . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Other general diseases . . . . .	1	—	1	—
Meningitis . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of nervous system . . . . .	4	—	2	2
Active rheumatic fever . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Hypertensive disease . . . . .	4	2	—	2
Ischaemic heart disease . . . . .	59	16	26	17
Other forms of heart disease . . . . .	6	1	1	4
Cerebrovascular disease . . . . .	29	4	12	13
Other circulatory diseases . . . . .	8	—	4	4
Influenza . . . . .	8	—	4	4
Pneumonia . . . . .	6	2	1	3
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma . . . . .	8	1	3	4
Other respiratory diseases . . . . .	1	1	—	—
Peptic ulcer . . . . .	1	—	—	1
Appendicitis . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Intestinal obstruction and hernia . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Other digestive diseases . . . . .	1	—	1	—
Nephritis and nephrosis . . . . .	1	—	1	—
Hyperplasia of prostate . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Infections of kidney . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of genito-urinary system . . . . .	1	1	—	—
Abortion . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Diseases of skin, musculoskeletal system, etc. . . . .	1	—	—	1
Congenital anomalies of nervous system . . . . .	1	—	1	—
Congenital anomalies of circulatory system . . . . .	1	—	1	—
Other congenital anomalies . . . . .	1	—	—	1
Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic condition . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Other causes of perinatal mortality . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Senility without mention of psychosis . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Ill-defined and unknown causes . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicle accidents . . . . .	3	—	1	2
Other road vehicle accidents . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Accidents in the home . . . . .	2	—	—	2
Other violence . . . . .	3	1	—	2
Suicide and self-inflicted injury . . . . .	1	—	1	—
All causes . . . . .	189	39	75	75

## NURSING ESTABLISHMENT

The Centres and duties of nurses are as follows:

Area	No. of Nurses	Duties				
		Mid- wifery	Home Nursing	Health Visiting	School Nursing	Car
West Linton . . .	1	"	"	"	"	1
Broughton . . .	1	"	"	"	"	1
Innerleithen . . .	1	—	"	—	—	1
Walkerburn . . .	1	"	"	—	—	1
Peebles . . .	2	"	"	"	"	2
Peebles . . .	1	—	—	"	"	1
Peebles and Relief . . .	1	—	"	—	—	1

## MATERNITY AND CHILD HEALTH

### *Maternity Services*

The number of mothers having home confinement has decreased considerably in recent years—1954, 26; 1964, 3; 1965, 2; 1966, 3; 1967, nil; 1968, 2; 1969, 3; 1970, nil. While it remains essential to have midwives available there is less need for all members of nursing staff to be qualified to act as midwives.

### *Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics*

No such clinics are held under Local Authority auspices but members of nursing staff attend clinics in the county as follows:

INNERLEITHEN—G.P. Clinic. DN/M attends—20 mothers attended—30 sessions were held.

WALKERBURN—G.P. Clinic. DN/M attends—11 mothers attended—44 sessions were held.

WEST LINTON—G.P. Clinic. DN/M/HV attends—22 mothers attended—31 sessions were held.

PEEBLES MATERNITY HOSPITAL—Health Visitor gives courses of instruction on Mothercraft and Relaxation to mothers attending.

### *Dental Services—Expectant and Nursing Mothers*

The demand rate for examination and treatment of the Maternity and Child Welfare Groups in Peeblesshire has always been rather disappointing numerically and must bear little relation to the needs of the community if the high demand for treatment in the School Dental Service can be taken as a fair standard. It can only be assumed therefore, that the majority of eligible mothers find it more convenient to seek dental treatment in the General Dental Practitioner Service where treatment facilities are also entirely free of charge.

Throughout 1970 only four post-natal mothers presented for dental examination, all four required and accepted treatment, making altogether thirty-two Clinic attendances.

The work carried out for this small group is detailed hereunder:

### Inspection

	Number Examined		With Dental Defects		Offered Treatment	
	Ante Natal	Post Natal	Ante Natal	Post Natal	Ante Natal	Post Natal
Mobile Unit	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peebles High	—	2	—	2	—	2
St. Ronan's	—	2	—	2	—	2
Total	—	4	—	4	—	4

### Treatment

	1970
Number of First Visits	Ante-natal . . . . . — Post-natal . . . . . 4
Number of Attendances	. . . . . 32
Fillings	. . . . . 14
Extractions	. . . . . 10
General Anaesthetics	. . . . . 2
Other Operations	. . . . . 17
Dentures—	
Fitted	. . . . . 5
Repaired	. . . . . 1

\*Sessions devoted to inspection and treatment (estimated) 18½

\*This figure includes the time devoted to all Maternity and Child Health work (including dental health education) because both mothers and pre-school children for reasons of convenience and economy are intermixed when undergoing inspection or treatment at the various dental centres.

### Domiciliary Maternity Cases

Nil

### Ante-natal and Post-natal care given by local authority midwives to Hospital booked cases etc.

Ante-natal—Hospital booked cases . . . . .	12	
Domiciliary booked cases transferred to hospital care or admitted to hospital in emergency . . . . .	—	
	<hr/>	12
Post-natal—Cases delivered in hospital and attended by local authority mid- wives on discharge . . . . .	10	
	<hr/>	22
	<hr/>	
	1969	1970
Domiciliary confinement . . . . .	3	—
Domiciliary ante-natal care—hospital confinement—(emergency) .	—	—
Domiciliary ante-natal care—case originally booked for home con- finement—booking later transferred to hospital . . . . .	—	—
Domiciliary ante-natal care—case booked for hospital confinement	20	12
No. of outfits issued . . . . .	3	5

## Period under Ante-natal supervision

Type of Case	Period under ante-natal supervision in weeks									Total
	0	1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17-20	21-24	25-28	29-32	
Domiciliary ante-natal care — hospital confinement booked	—	—	3	2	—	3	—	1	3	12

## Details of analgesia, etc., administered during the year

Inhalation	.	.	.	.	—
Inhalation and Oral	.	.	.	.	—

## Births (adjusted for mothers' residence)

	Live births	Still-births	Total
(a) Domiciliary Births	1	—	1
(b) *Hospital Births	182	—	182
	183	—	183
*Peebles War Memorial Hospital	120	—	120
Elsie Inglis Hospital	1	—	1
Simpson Maternity Hospital	49	—	49
Western General Hospital	2	—	2
Queen Mary Nursing Home	1	—	1
Lockhart Hospital, Lanark	4	—	4
William Smellie Hospital, Lanark	5	—	5
	182	—	182

## Premature Births

Number of premature births, i.e., where birth weight is 5 lb. 8 oz. or less (as adjusted by any notification of transfer in or out of the area).

Weight at birth	Premature live births				Nursed entirely at home or in a private maternity home		
	Total births	Within 24 hours of birth	Born in hospital		Died within 24 hours of birth	Premature stillbirths born in hospital	at home
			Died	in 1 and under 7 days			
2 lb. 3 oz. or less	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	8	1	—	—	—	—	—

## Child Health Clinics

(a) The following Clinics were provided by the Local Authority:

PEEBLES—Hay Lodge—alternate Tuesdays—alternate 2 p.m.-4 p.m. and 3 p.m.-4 p.m.

INNERLEITHEN—St Ronan's Secondary School—every fourth Tuesday—2 p.m.-3 p.m.



## *Child Health Clinics—continued*

WEST LINTON—General Practitioner's Surgery—every fourth Thursday—2 p.m.-4 p.m.

BROUGHTON—Clinic, Nurses' Cottage—every fourth Thursday—2 p.m.-4 p.m.

	<i>Broughton</i>	<i>Innerleithen</i>	<i>Peebles</i>	<i>West Linton</i>
Sessions held by—				
Doctor/Health Visitor	13	8	21	13
Health Visitor only	23	7	—	—
Children attending—				
Born 1970	20	42	31	22
Born 1969	7	33	22	20
Born 1965-1968	37	51	38	36
Revisits—				
Born 1970	56	184	105	39
Born 1969	34	140	74	43
Born 1965-1968	75	139	54	13
Average number in attendance per clinic	6	39	16	13

(b) No Clinics were provided by Voluntary Bodies.

## *Welfare Foods*

National Dried Milk and Vitamin preparations are distributed by the Health Visitors and at the following Centres:

PEEBLES—Chambers Institute—Thursday, 3 p.m.-4 p.m. Child Health Clinic, Hay Lodge—alternate Tuesdays, 2 p.m.-4 p.m.

INNERLEITHEN—Child Health Clinic—alternate Tuesdays, 2 p.m.-4 p.m.

WALKERBURN—Nurse's House, 1 Jubilee Road.

WEST LINTON—District Council Office—each Tuesday, 2.30 p.m.-4 p.m.

BROUGHTON—Nurse's Cottage—each Thursday, 2.30 p.m.-4 p.m.

TRAQUAIR—Post Office—daily

Fortunately all the voluntary workers who have given their time so generously to this purpose for many years, continued to "carry on." Without their help we would have been in a very difficult position and we are correspondingly indebted to them. The average weekly uptake in the County during the year was:

National Dried Milk	9 packets	Cod Liver Oil	4 bottles
A. & D.	135 tablets	Orange Juice	78 bottles

## PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

### *"At Risk" Register*

The number of children on this Register at the end of the year was:

Born 1970, 27; Born 1969, 13; Born 1968, 14; Born 1967, 15; Born 1966, 19; Total 88.

## Dental Services

Facilities in Peeblesshire were first made available for examination and treatment of pre-school children in 1946, when a modest thirteen youngsters were presented for attention.

In July 1948, it became a statutory obligation to make inspection and treatment facilities freely available for all members of the priority classes which, in addition to school children, also included pre-school children, expectant and nursing mothers. This new obligation had little impact in Peeblesshire where only 41 pre-school children took advantage of the scheme.

In 1952, the Dental Centre at Peebles High School was opened and the number of "toddlers" increased to 107 and, for the following eleven years topped the three figure mark, reaching a record of 215 in 1962, which coincided with a major Dental Health Campaign. The following year the number declined to 124, since when it has averaged only 87.

It is true that similar facilities are available in the General Dental Service and doubtless are used advantageously but, with a very high acceptance of treatment rate for school children, it is really difficult to understand why a greater number of parents do not take advantage of the County Pre-school Scheme. The initiative to seek dental examination of course rests with the parents and, in the absence of pain, few seek advice and simple treatment which in many cases could prevent unsightly irregularities in later years, particularly among teenagers.

Throughout 1970 only 80 pre-school children were presented for examination compared with 96 the previous year and an annual average of 97 over the past 25 years. 76 children, or 95%, required treatment, of whom 17 attended as "emergencies"; 75 accepted and made 178 attendances for treatment which is set out hereunder together with that of the previous year for comparison.

Details of inspection and treatment are set out hereunder:

### Inspection

Age	Number Examined				With Defects				Offered Treatment			
	2	3	4	Total	2	3	4	Total	2	3	4	Total
Mobile Dental Unit.	—	2	2	4	—	2	2	4	—	2	2	4
Peebles High .	—	20	37	57	—	20	36	56	—	20	36	56
St. Ronan's .	—	9	8	17	—	6	8	14	—	6	8	14
Various Day Schools	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2
Total .	—	31	49	80	—	28	48	76	—	28	48	76

### Treatment

	1970	1969
First Visits . . . . .	75	79
Attendances . . . . .	178	151
Fillings . . . . .	57	47
Extractions . . . . .	135	119
General Anaesthetics . . . . .	31	31
Other Operations . . . . .	100	77

Eyes—Children referred for Visual Defect

Three pre-school children were referred for visual defect, one being provided with glasses and one being referred to the orthoptic department.

Ear, Nose and Throat

No information available as to children treated.

Speech Defect

No pre-school children were referred to the Speech Therapist.

Orthopaedic

9 Pre-school children (6 new and 3 old) were seen by the Orthopaedic Consultant and at the end of the year 11 pre-school children (6 new and 5 old) were on the orthopaedic register.

NURSING SERVICES

Last year comment was made on the increased nursing work load. The nursing establishment was increased from 7 to 8 in October which has made it easier to ensure that staff get the off duty to which they are entitled. The effect of this on increased service will not be appreciably noticed until the review at the end of 1971 but the table shows that the volume of work undertaken has been maintained; the expansion of work done in the doctors' surgery giving an overall increase. The reduction in supervisory visits indicates the priority given to those requiring active treatment over those who require guidance and supervision only. The increase of staff will ensure the continuation of treatment and leave time for the nursing supervision which has always been seen to be necessary in Peeblesshire.

HOME NURSING—VISITS

1969										1970
53	Under 5 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	95
1,225	5-64 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,373
8,370	64 and over	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9,233
9,648	Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10,701

SUPERVISION OF ELDERLY

831	Supervision of Elderly	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	771
622	Other supervisory	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	176
1,453	Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	947
11,101	Total home visits	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11,648
43	Surgery treatments	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	936
11,144	Total visits/treatments	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12,584

As will be seen by above table the total volume of work undertaken by district nurses continues to increase. The increase is entirely on work which includes nursing treatment while the supervisory work, aimed at reducing the need for treatment shows a reduction. This is a difficult dilemma of priorities with which the staff are faced. It is a major problem of a health service. It is, in fact, a major justification for a good health visiting service.

# HEALTH VISITING

## Home Visits

1969		1970
4,576	Visits to pre-school children . . . . .	4,669
210	Visits to school children . . . . .	391
2,177	Visits to adults . . . . .	2,641
6,963		7,701

The above table shows the increase of home visitation by health visiting staff. It will be noted that this entirely offsets the reduction in number of supervisory visits by district nurses. The overall picture is an equal distribution of increased personal service to families and individuals undertaken by health visitors and district nurses with a better use of the skills of each category.

Other workdone by members of nursing staff is detailed elsewhere in this report.

## Domiciliary Visitation

	Cases	Visit
Expectant Mothers . . . . .	5	5
Children born in 1970 . . . . .	227	1,107
Children born in 1969 . . . . .	177	809
Children born in 1965-68 . . . . .	630	1,704
School Children . . . . .	101	290
Persons aged 65 and over . . . . .	21	388
Mental Health—care and after care . . . . .	—	—
Other hospitals after care . . . . .	4	15
Tuberculosis households . . . . .	83	199
Other infectious diseases . . . . .	6	7
Problem families . . . . .	4	16
Other (Home Visits) . . . . .	179	1,326
Waste Visits . . . . .	—	125

## Attendances at Clinics, etc.

### Local Health Authority Clinics

	Sessions
Ante-natal . . . . .	—
Post-natal . . . . .	—
Ante and Post-natal combined . . . . .	—
Child Health . . . . .	121
Toddlers . . . . .	23½
Hearing Tests of Infants . . . . .	25
Mothercraft . . . . .	17
TB (Skin Testing/B.C.G. Vaccination) . . . . .	7½
Relaxation . . . . .	8½
Mothercraft and relaxation combined . . . . .	28
Health Education . . . . .	3
Others . . . . .	5½
	239

## Hospital Units

Maternity . . . . .	2
Paediatric . . . . .	—
Geriatric . . . . .	—
Mental Health . . . . .	—

## School Health

Medical Inspections . . . . .	77½
Vision Testing . . . . .	11
Minor Ailment . . . . .	19
Cleanliness . . . . .	45
Minor Ailment/Cleanliness . . . . .	77½
Eye . . . . .	5
Health Education . . . . .	9
Tuberculosis—Skin Tests and B.C.G. Vaccination . . . . .	30
Other . . . . .	9

283

## Other Services

Staff Meetings . . . . .	24½
Visitors . . . . .	42
Clerical . . . . .	73½
Refresher Courses . . . . .	7½
Field Work Instruction . . . . .	4
Case discussion with G.P., Social Worker etc. . . . .	34½
Other . . . . .	53½

239½

## VISITORS

Our visitors to the undernoted during the year were as follows:—

	C.N.S.	D.N.S.	H.V.	D.N./M./H.V.	D.N./M.	D.N.
Student Nurses . . . . .	—	15	6	9	3	3
Pupil Nurses . . . . .	—	2	2	1	1	—
Integrated Degree/ Nursing Students (Edinburgh University) —	—	1	1	—	—	—

## Marie Curie Memorial Foundation Day and Night Nursing Service

A service whereby nursing assistance can be made available to patients with cancer being nursed in their own homes is available, the County Council acting on behalf of the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation.

Four categories of staff are employed for this service.

“A” Registered Nurses      “C” Persons with Home Nursing experience  
“B” Enrolled Nurses      “D” Nursing assistants with no training

There have been no calls made on this service during the year.

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

### Smallpox Vaccination

Number Vaccinated—	Under 5 years	5–15 years	Over 15 years
Successful . . . . .	119	37	—
No reaction . . . . .	13	2	—
Not examined . . . . .	—	—	—
Total . . . . .	132	39	—



*Smallpox Vaccination—continued*

	Under 5 years	5-15 years	Over 15 years
Number Re-Vaccinated—			
Successful . . . . .	3	30	—
No reaction . . . . .	—	5	—
Not examined . . . . .	—	2	—
Total . . . . .	3	37	—

Percentage Vaccinated end of 1970 . . . . . 1-4 years  
62

189 Records (149 Primary and 40 Re-vaccinations) were returned by General Practitioners.

*Diphtheria, Pertussis (Whooping Cough) and Tetanus Immunisation*

	Under 5 years	5-15 years	Over 15 years
Number immunised . . . . .	150	20	—
Number given maintenance injection . . . . .	20	30	—
		6 mths. to 4 years	

Percentage immunised against Diphtheria of those  
resident in County at end of 1970 . . . . . 82

191 Records were returned by General Practitioners (148 Primary and 43 Booster injections.)

*Poliomyelitis Vaccination*

	Under 5 years	5 to 15 years
Number vaccinated . . . . .	165	26
Number given maintenance dose . . . . .	21	84
		6 months to 4 years
Percentages vaccinated against poliomyelitis at end of 1970 . . . . .		78%

225 Records (150 Primary and 75 Maintenance doses) were returned by General Practitioners.

*Measles Vaccination*

	Under 5 years	5 to 15 years
Number vaccinated . . . . .	142	167

141 Records were returned by General Practitioners.

*Diphtheria/Tetanus Immunisation*

	Under 5 years	5 to 15 years
Number immunised . . . . .	15	10
Number given maintenance injections . . . . .	9	34

29 Records (8 Primary and 21 Booster injections) were returned by General Practitioners.

*Tetanus Immunisation*

	Under 5 years	5-15 years	Over 15 years
Number immunised . . . . .	3	23	39
Number given maintenance injections . . . . .	—	12	11

General Practitioners carried out all tetanus immunisations.

## Rubella (German Measles) Vaccination:—

11-41  
years  
55

Number vaccinated . . . . .

## Tuberculin Testing and B.C.G. Vaccination—

### Contacts

During 1970 this service was continued for all pre-school and school children who were contacts of known cases of tuberculosis.

The following table sets out these skin tests, B.C.G. vaccinations and X-ray results by age and sex.

Age Group (years)	Under 1		1 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		Totals by sex		Total
Sex	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Positive Skin Test . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	2
Negative Skin Test . . . . .	1	—	3	3	2	—	2	1	—	—	8	4	12
<i>Negative Reactors</i>													
Given B.C.G. . . . .	1	—	3	3	2	—	2	1	—	—	8	4	12
<i>Positive Reactors</i>													
X-rayed . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	*1	—	*1	—	—	—	2	2

\* The two cases were confirmed and placed on register.

### School Leavers

1965			Attendances 99.5%								
No.	Skin	Tested	Refusals			Positive Reactors			X-rayed		
M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
88	90	178	1	—	1	8	13	21	8	13	21

155 pupils were given B.C.G. vaccination.

Seven positive reactors had previously had B.C.G. vaccination.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE

### Tuberculosis

The trend of notifications since 1935 is shown in the following table:

	1935-1939	1940-1944	1945-1949	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970
	Av.	Av.	Av.	Av.	Av.	Av.	Av.	
Respiratory . . . . .	6	11	17	11(2)	6(5)	3(2)	5(2)	9(-)
Non-Respiratory . . . . .	5	6	7	2(1)	1(-)	1(-)	-(-)	2(-)
Total . . . . .	11	17	24	13(3)	7(5)	4(2)	5(2)	11(-)

Eleven notifications were confirmed. The figure in brackets is additional cases transferred in. These are included in previous averages.

	1969	1970
Respiratory . . . . .	2(1)	9(-)
Non-Respiratory . . . . .	-(-)	2(-)

The 11 notifications were confirmed and are receiving treatment.

### *Types of new Respiratory cases found*

	Total Cases	Sputum +ve	Early acute	Chronic	Contact of known case
Male . . . . .	1	—	—	1	—
Female . . . . .	8	3	6	2	2

### *Mass Radiography Home Help Service*

18 home helps were X-rayed at fixed units in Peebles or Edinburgh. No cases were found.

### *Teachers*

School teachers are requested by the Medical Officer of Health to have a chest X-ray every three years, and the results were as follows:

68 female teachers and 38 male teachers making a total of 106 attended for chest X-ray.

One case of tuberculosis was found and the other 105 were satisfactory.

67 ancilliary staff also had a chest X-ray. All X-rays were satisfactory.

X-rays were carried out by the Mobile X-ray Unit or at the War Memorial Hospital, Peebles.

### *Number of Persons Resident in the County at 31st December, 1970, who were known to be suffering from Tuberculosis*

By Area	Confirmed in 1970		Total known Cases in Area	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
Landward . . . . .	—	1	6	3
Peebles . . . . .	3	1	22	4
Innerleithen . . . . .	6	—	12	3
Total . . . . .	9	2	40	10

By Age Groups			5	15	25	35	45	55	65	
Age Group	(in years)	under	and	and	and	and	and	and	and	Total
		5	under	under	under	under	under	under	upwards	
			15	25	35	45	55	65		
<i>Respiratory</i>										
Confirmed 1970	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	—	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
<hr/>										
Total in County 31/12/70	M	1	3	3	—	4	3	1	3	18
	F	—	5	1	3	4	3	3	3	22
<hr/>										
<i>Non-Respiratory</i>										
Confirmed 1970	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
<hr/>										
Total in County 31/12/70	M	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	4
	F	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	1	6

### *Particulars of Persons who died from Tuberculosis in the County during the Year*

No deaths from Tuberculosis were reported.

### *Sanatoria*

	<i>In Sanatoria on 1st Jan. 1969</i>	<i>Admitted during 1970</i>	<i>Discharged or died during 1970</i>	<i>In Sanatoria on 31st Dec. 1970</i>
Males . . . . .	—	1	1	—
Females . . . . .	—	4	2	2
Children . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Total . . . . .	—	5	3	2

There were no cases on the Waiting List at the end of year.

### *Housing of Tuberculosis Cases*

There were no overcrowded tuberculosis families during 1970.

### *Other Infectious Diseases*

The further following confirmed cases of other infectious disease occurred during the year:

	<i>Land- ward Area</i>	<i>Peebles Burgh</i>	<i>Inner- leithen Burgh</i>	<i>Total 1970</i>	<i>Cases not admitted to Hospital</i>	<i>Total 1969</i>
Dysentery . . . . .	2	—	—	2	2	16
Food Poisoning . . . . .	—	—	1	1	—	—
Jaundice . . . . .	—	—	10	10	10	3
Measles . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	10
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	—	—	1	1	—	1
Total . . . . .	2	—	12	14	12	30

*X-ray Examination*

Peebles County Buildings staff were given the opportunity to have a chest X-ray when the Mass Radiography Unit was in attendance at Peebles High School. 30 staff attended and all X-rays were satisfactory.

*Venereal Diseases*

Patients attend for consultation and treatment at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, where they may be admitted to special wards for in-treatment if necessary.

Examination of specimens is carried out at the Infirmary Laboratory.

Medical practitioners in the County are supplied with the necessary outfits for taking specimens, which are sent to the Clinical Pathologist, Pathological Laboratory, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.

Syphilis—Acquired . . . . .	—	Other Venereal Infections . . . . .	3
Congenital . . . . .	—	Non-Venereal Disease . . . . .	6
Gonorrhoea . . . . .	4	Trichomonas vaginalis . . . . .	1
Non-gonococcal Urethritis . . . . .	—		

*Bacteriological Services*

The Diagnostic Bacteriology Laboratory, Bacteriology Department, Western General Hospital, Edinburgh, reported that the number of specimens examined during 1969 continued to be very small.

HEALTH EDUCATION

In accordance with our general principle, chief reliance was placed on individual talks to parents and children at school medical and dental inspections and maternity and child health clinics, and during home visitation.

Persuasion of the individual, by health education, is something of which it is very difficult to assess a result—consequently at times health education can be disheartening. However, the staff of the Health Department have continued to give talks on a variety of subjects as shown in the table.

Subject	Preformed Groups				Totals	
	Youth		Adult			
	Talks	Attd.	Talks	Attd.	Talks	Attd.
Mothercraft . . . . .	—	—	16	42	16	42

*Attendance at Courses*

With the rapid advances in medicine and the continual changes in legislation with regard to Health Services and Welfare it is very difficult for members of staff to keep up to date. Regular staff meetings are held and these meetings certainly help, but, in addition, every opportunity should be taken to send members of staff on organised courses, and the undernoted table shows how many members of the staff attended such courses during the year. Courses attended:



By  
Medical Officers  
11

By  
Dental Officers  
6

By  
Nursing Staff  
12

By  
Other Staff  
2

## CHIROPODY

The persons eligible for this service under the aegis of the Peeblesshire Branch of the British Red Cross Society are women over 60 years and men over 65 years, the charge made being 5p per visit. The scheme includes a certain amount of domiciliary treatment for housebound cases, and many others are provided with special transport to bring them to the treatment centre. The number of treatments given during the year was as follows:

	<i>Treatments</i>	<i>Cases</i>
Peebles (including Dunwhinny Lodge)	634	220
Innerleithen	231	77
Walkerburn	120	40
Broughton	55	19
West Linton	146	52
Traquair	34	8

This is a striking example of the most valuable work which can be done by voluntary organisations. The old folk benefit to an almost unbelievable extent.

## HOME HELP SERVICE

	<i>Wholetime</i>	<i>Part Time</i>	<i>Wholetime Equivalent</i>
Organisers	—	4	0·25
Home Helps	1	44	11
Night Attendants	—	—	—
Help given to Persons—			<i>No. of Cases</i>
Aged 65 or over			125
Under 65 years—			
Chronic Sick			10
Mentally Disordered			—
Maternity			2
Others			3
		<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>

All Home Helps are X-rayed before first appointment.

## PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICES

The physiotherapist in Peeblesshire again divided his time equally between the Local Authority and Borders Hospital Board and with the closing of Castlecraig Residential School it was possible to devote more time to domiciliary visits.

At the Hay Lodge Clinic 227 patients made a total of 3,466 visits for treatment, while at Peebles War Memorial Hospital 52 in-patients received a total of 237 treatment sessions.

## *Dunwhinny Lodge*

<i>Attendances</i>				<i>Type of Treatment</i>		
<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Heat</i>	<i>Exercises</i>	<i>Other</i>
<i>Repeat</i>	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Repeat</i>	<i>New Cases</i>			
2	1	107	5	—	113	—

## *Domiciliary Visits*

9 adult patients were referred by G.Ps. and 183 home visits were made to carry out treatment recommended.

## REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

There is no Registered Nursing Home in the County.

## HOSPITALS

### 1. *General*

General cases are admitted to the War Memorial Hospital which has seventeen beds for this purpose.

### 2. *Infectious Disease*

Infectious disease cases are taken to the City Hospital, Edinburgh.

### 3. *Chronic Sick*

These are admitted to Kingsland Hospital, Peebles, which has twenty beds.

### 4. *Sanatoria*

There are no sanatoria in the County, cases of tuberculosis being admitted to East Fortune Hospital or Bangour Hospital.

### 5. *Maternity*

Cases are admitted principally to the War Memorial Hospital, Peebles, which has eleven maternity beds.

### 6. *Children*

There are no such Hospitals in the County.

### 7. *Convalescent Homes*

There are no such Homes in the County.

## AMBULANCE FACILITIES

There is one ambulance centre in the County at the garage of the Tweeddale Motor Company Limited, Peebles.

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The Report on School Health Services is issued separately.

### HOUSING

The position in the County generally with regard to numbers of houses was as follows:

<i>Area</i>	<i>Uninhabitable houses closed during year</i>	<i>Houses built and occupied during year</i>			<i>Conversions</i>	
		<i>L.A.</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>S.S.H.A.</i>	<i>L.A.</i>	<i>Private</i>
Landward . . .	1	6	8	—	—	—
Peebles Burgh . .	5	—	17	—	—	—
Innerleithen Burgh .	—	—	1	—	—	2

# Factories Act, 1961

	No. on Register	Number of			Occupiers Prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices		
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authority.					
Landward . . . . .	—	—	—	—	
Peebles Burgh . . . . .	38	15	—	—	
Innerleithen Burgh . . . . .	4	9	—	—	
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.					
Landward . . . . .	10	7	—	—	
Peebles Burgh . . . . .	25	17	—	—	
Innerleithen Burgh . . . . .	22	31	—	—	
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers).					
Landward . . . . .	—	—	—	—	
Peebles Burgh . . . . .	2	2	—	—	
Innerleithen Burgh . . . . .	—	—	—	—	

Factories Act, 1961—continued

<i>Area</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>No. of cases where defects found</i>				<i>Prosecutions</i>
		<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>To H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspector</i>	
Peebles Burgh	Want of Cleanliness . . . . .	2	2	—	1	—
	Ineffective Drainage of Floors . . . . .	1	1	—	—	—
	Sanitary Conveniences— Unsuitable or Defective . . . . .	4	4	—	—	—

OUTWORK

<i>Area</i>	<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>Section 133</i>			<i>Section 134</i>		<i>Prosecutions</i>
		<i>No. of out-workers in August List required by Section 133 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	
Innerleithen Burgh	Textile Weaving . . . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—



# ANNUAL REPORT

## BY THE

### COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

**The Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act 1914, the Milk (Special Designations) Act 1949, the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders 1965/66 and the Milk and Dairies (Channel Islands and South Devon Milk) (Scotland) Regulations 1967**

#### I. *Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act 1914*

	1970	
	1st Jan.	31st Dec.
Number of Certificates of Registration in terms of Section 7	65	67
Number of Registered Producers	42	38

#### II. *Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders 1965/66*

Number and Type of Licences in force at 31st December, 1970.

<i>Special Designation</i>	<i>Pro-ducer's</i>	<i>Dealer's</i>	<i>Dealer's Supple- mentary</i>	<i>Revoked</i>	<i>Licences Suspended</i>	<i>Reinstated</i>
"Premium"	7	6	2	—	—	1
"Standard"	38	28	4	—	—	—
"Pasteurised"	—	5	3	—	—	—
"Sterilised"	—	—	—	—	—	—
"Ultra-Heat Treated"	—	5	—	—	—	—
Total	45	44	9	—	—	1

#### III. *"Premium" Milk*

(1) *Producers' Licences.* Seven dairymen were licensed to produce this grade of milk at the end of 1970. Of these, three wholesaled their milk as "Standard", a practice permitted in the Orders, and, accordingly, as their samples were tested to this designation's requirements, they are included in that part of this report. A further two producers retailed their milk locally, in one case after the reinstatement of a licence which had been suspended as long ago as March, 1969. The remaining two dairymen using this designation were at the end of the year wholesaling their milk to a local retailer operating in the Peebles and Innerleithen areas of the County.

(2) *Dealers' Licences.* Six licences to sell "Premium" milk by retail from premises within the County were in force at the end of 1970. Some of this milk is "imported" into the County and failures relating to such milk were, in all cases, taken up with the officers of the appropriate local authorities.

(3) *Dealers' Supplementary Licences.* Such licences are issued to dairymen retailing milk in the district of one local authority from duly registered and licensed premises in the district of another local authority. Two such licences were in force.

#### IV. "Standard" Milk

(1) *Producers' Licences.* At the end of 1970 the number of dairymen licenced to produce "Standard" milk was thirty-eight.

Set out below is a table giving the distribution of bacterial counts of samples taken from producers' premises.

<i>Samples taken having Bacterial Counts per Millilitre</i>								
<i>Total Samples</i>	<i>Under 10,000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>10,000 to</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>30,000 to</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Over 50,000</i>	<i>%</i>
			<i>30,000</i>		<i>50,000</i>		<i>50,000</i>	
266	97	36·46	89	33·45	27	10·15	53	19·84

(2) *Dealers' Licences.* Twenty-eight licences to sell "Standard" milk by retail from premises within the County were in force at the end of 1970. Of these, one related to milk sold at a Milk Bar. Ten were issued in respect of farms selling by retail a reasonable quantity of their production locally. Sixteen licences related to premises retailing milk produced and bottled within the County. One related to premises authorised to retail milk produced and bottled outwith the County.

(3) *Dealers' Supplementary Licences.* Four holders of principal licences issued by Midlothian, Selkirk and Lanark County Councils, held Supplementary Licences entitling them to retail "Standard" milk in Peeblesshire from premises outwith the County.

#### V. "Pasteurised" Milk

(1) *Pasteurisers' Licences.* There are no pasteurisation plants in the County.

(2) *Dealers' Licences.* Five premises were licenced at the end of 1970 to sell by retail "Pasteurised" milk.

(3) *Dealers' Supplementary Licences.* Three holders of principal licences issued by Midlothian and Selkirk County Councils held Supplementary Licences entitling them to retail this grade of milk within Peeblesshire.

#### VI. "Ultra-Heat-Treated" Milk

(1) This is milk which has been subjected to heat treatment at 270°F for not less than 1 second. The resulting product is reputed to have a storage life of several months in unopened containers even without refrigeration. Samples tested to this standard must not contain more than 1,000 bacteria per ml. The Scottish Milk Marketing Board process this milk which is marketed in tetra-pak cartons under the trade name "Long Life Milk".

(2) *Dealers' Licences.* Five premises were licenced at the end of 1970 to sell by retail Ultra-Heat-Treated milk.

#### VII. Schools' Milk

By the Government's decision to stop the free provision of milk to secondary school children, pupils at Peebles High School were not

given their daily  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint this year. Otherwise all schools in the County continued to receive the supply. Normally, the grade of milk supplied was "Pasteurised" and it is pleasing to record that 95% of the samples taken were bacteriologically satisfactory. One school, because of its isolated situation, received a supply of "Premium" milk from a nearby farm in Lanarkshire. Although until November the bacteriological sampling record of this supply was excellent (100% satisfactory samples) I had at that time to advise the school authorities to switch to another supplier, as I had established that the original supply was infected with *brucella abortus*, putting the children at some risk. Lanarkshire County Council were notified of the position immediately it was known and their officers together with those of the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for Scotland had the matter in hand at the end of the year.

### VIII. Milk Bars

Two such premises were registered to operate during 1970.

### IX. (a) Synopsis of Samples

The overall picture of milk sampling in the County, irrespective of the source, is presented in tabular form below.

<i>Samples from</i>	<i>Samples Taken</i>				<i>Samples Satisfactory</i>			
	<i>Premium</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Pasteurised</i>	<i>Ultra-Heat Treated</i>	<i>Premium</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Pasteurised</i>	<i>Ultra-Heat Treated</i>
Producers	32	271	—	—	19	204	—	—
Dealers	43	111	67	9	25	71	57	7
Schools	3	—	56	—	3	—	53	—
Milk Bars	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total	78	388	123	9	47	276	110	7

### (b) Registered and Licensed Producers in Peeblesshire

The distribution of routine sample failures by farms is shown in the next table.

<i>Total Number of Farms</i>	<i>No Failures</i>	<i>Number of Farms having</i>			
		<i>One Failure</i>	<i>Two Failures</i>	<i>Three Failures</i>	<i>Four or more Failures</i>
38	11	9	8	4	6

### X. Milk and Dairies (Channel Islands and South Devon) Milk (Scotland) Regulations 1967

The effect of this legislation is to require that any milk sold under a label claiming that it is produced by cows of the breeds specified in the Regulations must (a) comply with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders 1965/66 and (b) contain a minimum of 4% by weight of milk fat.

There is now no producer using such a label in the County.

## XI. Refrigerated Cooling and Storage of Milk

(1) *Bulk Milk Tanks.* Thirty-one producers now operate bulk milk cooling and holding tanks. This compares with the figure of thirty-three last year, the decrease being due to the withdrawal of two farms from the list of registered premises.

(2) *Refrigerated Cooling.* Five producers now operate refrigerated cooling equipment other than bulk milk tanks to cool their milk after production. This is a reduction of one on last year's figures attributable to two farms ceasing production and one introducing this type of equipment. Only two registered producers now have no refrigerated cooling equipment of one kind or another and rely on current water cooling systems.

## XII. Dairy Improvements

Two dairymen previously operating traditional byre milking systems converted their premises to court and cubicle layouts, one with associated herring-bone design milking parlour and the other with an abreast type of parlour. A further two dairymen installed larger bulk cooling and holding tanks to replace smaller existing tanks. One dairyman installed a chilled water cooling device for his milk on commencing a retailing business and one dairyman replaced his existing bucket milking system with a round-the-byre pipeline.

## XIII. Brucellosis

As was the case in 1969 all milks produced from registered premises in the County and all raw milk coming into the County were regularly tested for the presence of brucella abortus. As the tests were carried out on the routine bacteriological samples this meant that they were done at a frequency of every 4, 6 or 8 weeks according to the sampling rota of the individual dairymen approved by the County Council.

In the following table which gives the sampling results of all suppliers tested it should be borne in mind that the figures given in the column of "Positive" reaction relate to the actual number of samples and not necessarily to the number of outbreaks as on occasion more than one sample per outbreak had to be taken before establishing that the supply was safe.

<i>Source of Supply</i>	<i>No. of Samples taken for Milk Ring Test</i>	<i>No. of Samples giving Positive reaction</i>
Raw milk for retail produced within the County . . . . .	173	—
Raw milk for retail from outside the County . . . . .	37	2
Milk intended for Pasteurisation . . . . .	182	9
Total . . . . .	392	11

It is satisfactory, of course, that no sample of milk produced within the County and intended for consumption without heat treatment revealed the presence of brucella abortus as this is the source of the



greatest danger to public health. At the same time, it would not do to be complacent in this respect, as, until the successful conclusion of the Government's Eradication Scheme, which is still in embryo, there is always present a very real risk of cross-infection of the clear herd by an infected herd and all that can be done is to persevere with our routine checking scheme and utilise propaganda to encourage dairymen to take every possible precaution available to them. Fortunately, there is now a rapidly increasing awareness in the dairying industry of the economic loss which infection carries with it.

With regard to the samples of milk produced outwith the County but retailed "raw" within it which produced positive reactions, this matter was reported as a matter of urgency to the local authority involved and immediate steps were taken to have the infected supply withdrawn and replaced by a safe supply until such times as the affected herd has been cleared.

Of the samples of milk intended for pasteurisation yielding positive results, with the exception of one farm, these involved herds where the live infection was known to be present by the dairyman, his veterinary advisers and ourselves and where an approved vaccination policy is in force. In the case of the one outstanding farm no vaccination policy, so far as I am aware, is being carried out and reliance is placed on the pasteurisation of the milk. Beyond advising the dairyman of his responsibility to ensure that no milk from his herd was consumed without adequate heat treatment, little else could be done.

#### *XIV. Investigational Samples*

In addition to the routine sampling recorded elsewhere in this report, investigational samples were taken as follows:

"Premium"	"Standard"	Total
12	41	53

These were taken at producers' premises in efforts to trace and locate the source of contamination of milk.

#### *General*

Miss Jean Arthur, County Milk and Food Hygiene Officer, resigned in July, 1970. Her replacement, Miss Susan Graham was appointed in August.

The economic forces operating in the dairy industry referred to in my last years report continued to exert their pressures in 1970 so that yet again there has been a decrease in the number of registered producers—from 42 at the beginning of the year to 38 at the end. Notwithstanding this, however, the gallonage of milk produced in the County during the period rose by some 50,000 gallons indicating that the dairying units remaining in operation are increasing in size and/or efficiency.

It would have been gratifying to have been able to report that this increase in yield had been accompanied by an appropriate increase in bacterial quality of the milks sampled but unfortunately this is not so.



The level of satisfactory samples of milk of all grades remains much the same as in previous years and is not significantly better or worse than the Scottish average. There is little doubt that in this area where milk production tends to be the second string in farming operations with sheep and other livestock rearing the first, there is an inclination, enforced often by circumstances, to neglect it at crucial times in the livestock rearing year, at lambing and harvest time etc., with the inevitable resulting depression in the sampling statistics. Another significant factor which influences the failure rate has manifested itself over the past few years and again this is, of course, linked inevitably with economics and national trends. I refer to the growing number of dry dairies and milk dealers, i.e. shopkeepers and other persons purchasing milk cartoned or bottled elsewhere and selling it over the counter of shop or van to the public, without themselves having a dairying background or appreciating that milk is not just another packaged and inert product but a commodity which is "alive" whose peculiarities are to be known and whose handling requires care and discretion.

I am glad to report, however, that the milk supplied to the County's school children has again this year maintained the high standard achieved by the change in supply arrangements made at my suggestion by the Education Committee in 1969.

As can be seen in the Brucellosis section of this Report, an active interest is being maintained in this infection and its control. General medical practitioners and others are showing an increasing awareness of its implications to human health and we now have an informal and confidential arrangement with one local doctor whereby we keep him informed of dairy herd infections within his area so that he may have regard to this knowledge in his diagnoses.

There are fairly reliable indications at last that the Government are approaching the position where they may commence compulsory eradication schemes in 1971. It is likely, however, that the first of these schemes will apply to certain of the Highlands and Islands areas and possibly to certain western seaboard districts. The Scottish Milk Marketing Board report that up to December, 1970 only five dairy herds in the County had applied and been accepted for inclusion in the voluntary Accredited Herds Scheme. In this light coupled with the unknown factor of beef herd implication it is likely to be some time before the County is made an Eradication Area.

The Scottish Milk Marketing Board have advised me that during 1970 the following quantities of milk produced in the County were sold through the Board's agency:

Milk in tanks and cans . . . . .	1,376,360	gallons
Producer/Retailer . . . . .	137,942	gallons
Total for County . . . . .	<u>1,514,302</u>	<u>gallons</u>

I append for general information a statement setting forth the bacteriological and, where appropriate, the chemical standards specified

in legislation for the various grades of milk referred to in the previous pages of this report:

Designation	Laboratory Tests					Other Conditions
	Maximum Bacteria per ml.	Coliform Bacilli	Butter Fat	Solids not Fat	Cooling Temperatures	
Premium	15,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.	Not less than 3.5%	Not less than 8.5%	Maximum 45°F	May be bottled on farm or elsewhere. Must <i>NOT</i> be heat treated. After bottling, must not exceed 50°F until it has left the retailer's premises for delivery to customer. Bottles must bear prescribed identification data.
Standard	50,000	Absent in 1/1000 ml.	Not less than 3%	Not less than 8.5%	Maximum 50°F	May be bottled on farm or elsewhere. Must <i>NOT</i> be heat treated. Bottles must bear prescribed identification data.
Pasteurised	Phosphatase Test. Not to exceed 10y/g of P-nitrophenol/ml. of milk	Absent in 1/100 ml.	Not less than 3%	Not less than 8.5%	Maximum 45°F	Must be retained at (a) 145°F—150°F for at least 30 minutes and cooled to 45°F or lower, or (b) not less than 161°F or more than 173°F for at least 15 seconds and cooled to 45°F or lower. Apparatus for pasteurising must be fitted with recording thermometers to be approved by local authority, and H.T.S.T. plant (b above) must have flow diversion valve. Bottles must bear prescribed identification data.
Ultra-Heat Treated	1,000		Not less than 3%	Not less than 8.5%		Must be retained at a temperature not less than 270°F for not less than 1 second. Plant must be fitted with recording thermometers as approved by local authority and must have flow diversion valve. Bottles must bear prescribed identification data on caps and cartons similar data on their sides.
Channel Islands Milk			Not less than 4%	Not less than 8.5%		By reason of the Milk and Dairies (Channel Islands and South Devon) Milk (Scotland) Regulations 1967 this grade of milk must contain not less than 4% milk fat and comply with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders 1965/66.

**Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948 (as amended), Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, Labelling of Food (Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959 and Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1970.**

Inspections of registered premises were made throughout the selling season and the following samples were taken:

(a) *Bacteriological*. Twelve samples were procured for bacteriological examination against the Scottish Home and Health Department's recommended (but not statutory) criteria of (i) total bacterial count of samples not to exceed 50,000 bacteria per gram and (ii) coliform bacteria to be absent from 0.01 gram. Of these one failed to meet this recommended standard in respect of the total bacterial count but a "follow-up" sample obtained subsequently was satisfactory.

As in all commercial fields, competition in the ice cream world is keen and novel preparation, presentation and sales methods are always being introduced, often carrying in their train difficulties and dangers from the public health viewpoint. This year saw the introduction into the County of "Napoli" and "Good Humor" ice cream, very similar products manufactured and presented by two large scale rival firms. These ice-creams are factory prepared in display trays in a number of varieties to tempt the public and are then presented for sale in the retail shop set out, tray by tray, in a conservator cabinet so designed that while retaining the products at a suitable temperature, they are readily visible to the intending purchaser who selects the tray of his choice from which the vendor then removes the required amount by means of a special scoop. The main areas of public health risk in this sales technique are, of course, the danger of droplet infection of the product from the breaths of the vendor or the public and the danger of contamination of the scoop between uses. These risks were readily reduced to acceptable levels by the introduction of transparent perspex screening of the product together with the use of suitable bactericides in which the serving scoop could be sterilised between uses and no difficulty has been experienced with this product.

The Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations 1970 are due to come into operation on 4th January, 1971 when they will supersede with amendments the 1959 Regulations and part of the Labelling of Food Order 1953. They will codify the compositional requirements of all types of the article sold loosely under the name of "ice cream" and control its description and advertisement. One aim is to ensure that the customer is aware whether he is buying a product containing milk fat or not.

## Registrations

	Premises	Vehicles, Storage and Sale
Number of Certificates of Registration in force at 31st December, 1969 . . . . .	10	1
Number of Certificates of Registration granted during the year . . . . .	2	—
Number of Certificates of Registration cancelled during the year . . . . .	—	—
Number of Certificates of Registration discontinued during the year for other reasons . . . . .	1	—
Total number of Certificates of Registration in force at 31st December, 1970 . . . . .	11	1

## FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT 1956

### (a) Section 28. Sampling

Sampling of food and drugs was carried out throughout the year in accordance with the Act, and 19 test samples of the undernoted commodities were obtained. All were found to comply with the requirements of the Act.

Caramel Dessert	Milk (skimmed)
Cheese	Ravioli
Coffeemate	Soup
Confections	Tea
Fruit	Vegetables
Jam	Whisky
Margarine	

### (b) Sections 8 and 9. Food Unfit for Human Consumption

The undernoted foodstuffs were disposed of with the owners' consent as being unfit for human consumption:

	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Meat . . . . .	—	—	12	—
Ice Cream . . . . .	—	—	24	—
	—	1	8	—

In my 1969 Report, I intimated that, subsequent to the death of the Council's Public Analyst, Mr Russell Thin, preliminary talks between this and other interested local food and drugs authorities had been held at official level towards the establishment of a regional analytical laboratory. This, in my view, is not only desirable, but is a vital necessity for the economic monitoring against standardised criteria of human foodstuffs consumed within a region of the country and I regret that I can report no further move during 1970 towards its formation. It may be that, like so many other things, it is dependent on the outcome of the Government's White Paper on Local Government Reorganisation and so it may be 1975 or thereby before we see this so worthwhile service established.

In the meantime, the County Council has with the acceptance of Edinburgh Corporation and the approval of the Secretary of State



appointed that City's analyst, Mr J. Holliday and his depute, Mr Withington as their Public Analyst and Depute Public Analyst respectively for the purposes of this legislation.

## NEW FOOD AND DRUGS LEGISLATION

### *Food and Drugs (Milk) Act 1970*

This Act amends Section 17 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956 which relates to the adulteration of milk by authorising, with certain prescribed safeguards, the application of steam direct to milk, an advanced pasteurisation technique approved in the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders 1965/66. Such application is not to be regarded as the addition of water to milk (which, of course, constitutes adulteration) and the milk after treatment must contain the same percentage of milk fat and solids other than milk fat as it did prior to treatment.

### *The Fish and Meat Spreadable Products (Scotland) Regulations 1970*

These Regulations, due to come into operation on 15th March, 1971 consolidate and replace the Food Standards (Fish Paste) Order 1951 as amended, and the Food Standards (Meat Paste) Order 1951 as amended. They increase the minimum meat content for meat paste from 55% to 70%, control the description, labelling and advertisement of meat and fish pastes and exempt the Scottish products known as "potted meat", "potted haugh" and "potted head" the processes of manufacture of which are different.

- (1) *The Colouring Matter in Food (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 1970.*
- (2) *The Emulsifiers and Stabilisers in Food (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 1970.*

These Regulations withdraw from the permitted lists of the above substances a dye and an edible vegetable oil now considered to be unsuitable for the purposes of the principal regulations.

### *The Cream (Scotland) Regulations 1970*

These Regulations, coming into operation on 17th August, 1970 supersede the Food Standards (Cream) Order 1951, specify the minimum fat content and other relevant requirements for the various categories of cream (i.e. cream, single cream, half cream, double cream, sterilised cream, sterilised half cream, clotted cream, whipping cream and whipped cream), require the advice that any form of heat treatment applied to cream be included in its description, specify the additives which may be present in cream, and control its labelling and advertisement. The Regulations are to be phased into operation over the next three years.

The attention of persons throughout the County known to retail cream was drawn by letter to the details of the Regulations.



## *The Labelling of Food (Scotland) Regulations 1970*

These are not due to come into operation until 1st January, 1973 when they will supersede the Labelling of Food Order 1953.

They arise from two Reports of the Food Standards Committee, a Governmental body, on (1) Food Labelling and (2) Claims and Misleading Descriptions and constitute the first major revision in Scotland of the law relating to the labelling of food since 1953.

They are intended to provide the consumer with greater protection by requiring the use of clearer and more informative food labels so that customers will have a better idea of what precisely it is that they are buying. In this context it will be seen that they will have a considerably wider application than a public health one.

As they deal with a subject of considerable interest to the public and one which is receiving much publicity in the national press, on radio and television I list below their main provisions:

(1) More foods will have to show what they contain by including on labels a list of ingredients in descending order of quantity. Only a very limited range of pre-packed foods will be exempt, mainly on account of size, from the requirement to declare ingredients.

(2) Almost all pre-packed foods will have to show the common or usual name of the product or an appropriate designation clearly visible to an intending purchaser. (An appropriate designation is defined as "a name or description, or name and description, sufficiently specific in each case to indicate to a prospective purchaser the true nature of the food.") This means that a manufacturer's brand name will not normally be sufficient, though where a name has been used for not less than 30 years before 4th January 1971, and is not misleading, it will be accepted without further qualification.

(3) The appropriate designation or common or usual name of any food sold from a vending machine must appear clearly on a label on the food or on a notice in a prominent position on the front of the vending machine.

(4) In order to achieve legibility, the Regulations stipulate (by reference to the greatest dimension of containers) the size of print to be used for the common or usual name or appropriate designation and for the list of ingredients; and the ingredients must be shown close to the name of the food or within a surrounding line, or on a contrasting panel.

(5) Restrictions are imposed on the labelling or advertisement of foods as respects flavours which are not wholly of natural origin; on acetic acid; on the intoxicating liquor content of liqueur chocolates and shandy type drinks; and on the labelling and advertisement of dried and dehydrated foods and dry mixes. Provision has also been made to control the labelling and advertisement of tenderised meat and processed peas, and the use of the words "milk", "butter" and "cream".

(6) There is also control over claims based on the particular value to be derived from foods; on their ability to provide energy; on their calorie or protein content; that they are starch-reduced or aid slimming;

that they are suitable for diabetics; that vitamins and minerals are present; or that they have tonic, restorative or medicinal properties.

### *The Coffee and Coffee Products (Scotland) Regulations 1970*

Due to come into operation on 4th January, 1971, they supersede the Food Standards (Liquid Coffee Essences) Order, 1945, the Food Standards (Coffee Mixtures) Order 1952 and Article 7(3) of the Labelling of Food Order 1953. They lay down specific standards for coffee and its products, control decaffeinated coffee and make requirements as to description, labelling and advertising.

### *The Margarine (Scotland) Regulations 1970*

These supersede with amendments the Food Standards (Margarine) Order 1954 and the Food Standards (Butter and Margarine) (Scotland) Regulations 1956 so far as these relate to margarine. They specify the fat, water and vitamin content of margarine, and control its labelling and advertisement with particular attention to the use of the words "butter", "cream" and "milk" in connection with margarine.

### *The Soft Drinks (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 1970*

Coming into operation on 7th November, 1970, these Regulations extend by one year to 31st December, 1971 the period during which the words "permitted artificial sweetener" may appear on soft drink labels in place of the word "saccharin".

## FOOD HYGIENE (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS 1959 TO 1966

As time permitted, routine inspections and advisory visits were made by the County Milk and Food Hygiene Officer, my assistant and myself to food premises and vehicles within the County, although these were somewhat interrupted when the Food Hygiene Officer left the Council's service. Following inspection, notices were sent to the proprietors of two hotels drawing their attention to shortcomings in their food preparation premises and practices. In the case of another hotel, conducted as a family business, it is pleasant to record that so good were the premises and practices that the customary notice had to be replaced by a congratulatory letter. Inspections were also made of the two milk bars operating in the County, of the kitchen premises of a large hutted camp school and those of the permanent training centre of a girls' organisation, of a tea room associated with a building of historical interest open to the public, as well as of several retail grocer's and butcher's shops and a number of fish, grocery and butcher-meat retail vans. Once again, it is noteworthy that structurally, these various premises and vans were at least reasonably satisfactory, some indeed, highly so, and the principal criticisms attached rather to food handling practices, in particular to the cleaning and sterilisation of kitchen utensils, crockery and cutlery where there seems to be a universal ignorance among kitchen staffs as to what constitutes a detergent

and what a chemical sterilant coupled apparently with the naive belief that the simple act of washing (or, indeed, swilling) utensils in hand-hot water, utilising a probably not over-clean dish cloth and a similar dish towel will render them "clean" i.e. sterile. Only when the lesson is learned that a satisfactory state of cleanliness for utensils and crockery can only be achieved by first washing them in a hot detergent solution and thereafter either scalding them in water at 180°F (far too hot for hands) or placing them in a suitable chemical sterilant solution followed by a clean water rinse before drying them with a clean towel or better still, allowing them to self-dry and this lesson is coupled with strict attention to a high standard of personal hygiene by every food handler, can there in my view be any hope of a really worthwhile reduction in the national food poisoning figures.

Opportunity was also taken when proposals came before the Buildings Authority for the provision of a new tea-room in disused bake-house premises, the extension of a grocer's shop and the erection of a large temporary kitchen to serve a hotel, to ensure that the structural requirements of the Regulations were specifically brought to the applicants' attention so that they could be seen to during the building works.

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES

### *Broughton Slaughterhouse*

During the 1970 slaughter season—January/March and August/December—the through-put was 51,432 sheep, being an increase of 11,501 over that of the previous year. The average daily kill was 455.

The drainage effluent from the premises including a large diluted blood content continued as in past years to be collected in a central sump and pumped by automatic equipment from there via a pipeline and distributor gun over surrounding grazing pasture. No nuisance conditions were noted.

Mr John Foster, by sanction of the Secretary of State in terms of Regulation 18 of the Food (Meat Inspection) (Scotland) Regulations, 1961, continued to act as Meat Inspector for the County Council and all carcasses so inspected were marked with the official stamp in accordance with the Scottish Home and Health Department's Food Circular, No. 2/1967.

### *Food (Meat Inspection) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 1963*

Whereas since the inception of these Regulations in 1963 which authorised local meat inspection authorities to charge for inspection services, the County Council had hitherto restricted the charge for inspection of sheep carcasses and offal at Broughton Slaughterhouse to 4d. per carcass as against the permissible maximum of 6d., this year the decision was taken after the statutorily required consultation with the slaughterers to increase this charge for one year with effect from 16th November to 5d. and thereafter to 6d. per carcass.



The income during 1970 to the County Council from this source amounted to £907:15:4d. in respect of the 51,432 sheep inspected.

### *Slaughterhouses Act 1954*

No new Certificates of Registration in terms of the above Act were issued during the year.

### *Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) (Scotland) Regulations 1955*

Broughton Slaughterhouse was inspected from time to time during the slaughter season to ensure that these Regulations, designed to secure humane conditions and practices in connection with the slaughter of animals at slaughterhouses, were being complied with. No breach of the Regulations was observed on these occasions.

### *Slaughter of Animals (Scotland) Acts 1928-54*

Ten slaughtermen were granted licences in terms of the above Acts. All licences were limited to sheep slaughter utilising electrical stunning equipment.

### *Slaughtering and Meat Inspection Statistics*

The following table gives the number of sheep slaughtered together with condemnations and disease conditions necessitating condemnations:

	<i>Condemnations</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>
1. Septicaemia (fevered carcasses)		
Whole carcasses condemned . . . . .		11
2. Bruising and Injury		
(a) Whole carcasses unfit . . . . .		—
(b) Carcasses of which some part was unfit . . . . .		25
3. All other Diseases		
(a) Whole carcasses condemned . . . . .		15
(b) Carcasses of which some part was condemned . . . . .		194
(c) Organs only unfit . . . . .		2,725
Total of diseased animals slaughtered as shown at 1 to 3 above . . . . .		2,970
Total number of animals slaughtered . . . . .		51,432

### *Slaughter of Poultry Act 1967*

The Act provides that turkeys kept in captivity and domestic fowls so kept and slaughtered for purposes of preparation for sale for human consumption shall be slaughtered either instantaneously by decapitation or dislocation of the neck or be stunned by means of an instrument approved for the purpose by the Secretary of State and thereby instantaneously rendered insensible to pain until death supervenes. The local authority is obliged to keep a register of those premises wherein the last technique is used.

No operators in the Landward Area of the County utilise mechanical stunning equipment.

### FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT 1926

My services as "Official Sampler" for the County were not requested during the year.

No test samples of fertilisers or feeding stuffs were procured in my capacity as inspector under the above Act. During the year Mr J. Holliday, City Analyst, Edinburgh was formally appointed as Agricultural Analyst for the County in place of the late Mr R. Thin and his depute, Mr Withington, was appointed as Depute Agricultural Analyst.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE

As was the case last year, 1970 was a quiet year in the County for dysentery outbreaks, only 2 cases of sonne dysentery and one of salmonella requiring visitation.

### DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

#### *Anthrax*

Notices in terms of the Anthrax Order 1938 were issued in respect of 74 animals which died in suspicious circumstances. In no case was anthrax confirmed.

#### *Foot and Mouth Disease*

No case of this disease was reported during the year.

#### *Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order 1957*

When this Order was introduced in 1957 as a measure to prevent, in particular, the spread of foot and mouth disease by requiring the boiling of waste foods intended for feeding to certain animals and poultry and the licensing of the plant used for the purpose, two licences were issued. One revocation and no additions have been made in 1970.

#### *Fowl Pest*

No case of this infection was reported in the County during 1970.

#### *Swine Fever*

No notices defining infected places were served during 1970.

### THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS (APPROVED DISINFECTANTS) ORDER 1970

Coming into operation on 17th September, 1970, this Order revokes the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order 1936 and specifies approved disinfectants in specified dilutions for the various purposes of the Diseases of Animals Acts.

### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

#### *Organisation*

It will be recalled that Part I of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 places a duty on every local authority "to take such steps as



may be necessary to secure so far as practicable that their district is kept free from rats and mice, and in particular:

(a) from time to time to carry out such inspections as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid;

(b) to destroy rats and mice on land of which they are the occupier and otherwise to keep such land so far as practicable free from rats and mice;

(c) to enforce the duties of owners and occupiers of land under the following provisions of this Part of this Act, and to carry out such operations as are authorised by those provisions."

In implementation of this duty the County Council employ one rodent operator on a part-time basis (i.e. alternate weeks) and provide him with a small van for transport. In addition to his primary task of surveying all lands within the County suspected of being infested with rats or mice (and "land", of course, includes buildings) he is also charged with the duty of destroying infestations on local authority owned properties and also on privately owned lands when requested to do so by the occupier. With the exception of dwellinghouses, where the occupiers receive free treatment on request, this latter service is on a payment basis either by contract whereby the occupier is charged currently at 5p per £ of the gross valuation of the subjects treated or alternatively on an hour-to-hour account for which the current rate is 62½p per hour.

### *Destruction Methods*

In dealing with rats and mice, the blood anti-coagulant poison "Warfarin" is still found to be the most effective in this area, the concentration for rats being 0.005% in a soaked whole wheat base and for mice 0.025% in a dry pinhead oatmeal base, although, in the case of the latter where infestations occur in dwellinghouses, it has often been found more satisfactory to use the acute poison alpha chloralose. I am glad to report again that to date there has been no evidence in this County of the warfarin resistance being experienced in the Forth/Clyde valley which in that area necessitated the introduction of an alternative anti-coagulant poison "coumatetralyl".

A close liaison was kept with the Pest Infestation Division of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland.

### *Survey*

The rodent operator carried out 1,269 inspections, particular regard being paid to properties which by their nature were the most likely to be infested.

### *Contract System*

At 31st December, 1970, there were in force 29 contracts relating to 33 properties, 31 of which were agricultural in nature. 706 visits were made to these properties as a matter of routine and they received treatment as and when required.

The income from these contracts will, it is estimated, be approximately £462 at 15th May, 1971. This compares with the sum of £428 received from this source in the last financial year.

### *Agricultural Properties outwith the Contract System*

36 properties, the owners of which opted to pay for the rodent operator's services on the 62½p per hour basis, were dealt with in this way during the year and accounts will be duly rendered at 15th May, 1971.

### *Properties Specially Liable to Infestation*

Included in this category are 7 refuse tips; 4 sewage disposal plants; 1 slaughterhouse and its allied trades and 2 poultry rearing premises. 160 visits were made to these premises, including survey and treatment as and when required.

### *Dwellinghouses*

These, together with non-profitmaking local authority properties, receive free survey and treatment on request, a practice recommended by the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. 40 properties, both private and local authority owned, were inspected, all receiving treatment. 77 visits were made.

### *Business and Industrial Premises*

5 such premises were inspected and treated. These included 2 shops, 2 hotels and 1 tweed mill. This necessitated a total of 43 visits.

### *Miscellaneous Properties*

Two schools and 1 hospital were inspected on request and minor infestations dealt with. The number of visits was 4.

### *Pests Other than Rats and Mice*

Although the Act restricts the duties of local authorities specifically to the eradication of rats and mice it has been the accepted practice for the rat catcher to deal with infestations of wasps, rabbits, moles, etc., where they occurred and where his assistance is requested and available. This practice was continued during 1970 and 2 cases of wasps, 5 of moles and 1 of bats were dealt with.

## HOUSING

### *Local Authority and S.S.H.A. Houses*

(a) *General Needs.* The 4 × 3 apartment and 2 × 2 apartment houses reported in the 1969 Report as being under construction at West Linton were completed and occupied during the year.

The County Council further approved the erection of the undernoted houses:

(i) Eddleston—	4×2 apartment	}	subject to availability of mains water supplies
	2×3 apartment		
(ii) Broughton	4×2 apartment	}	for general needs
	2×3 apartment		
	2×3 apartment	}	for County Roads Committee employees
	1×4 apartment		

(b) Glasgow Overspill. No further houses in this category were erected during the year by the Scottish Special Housing Association.

### *Private Enterprise Houses*

The following were erected during or were under construction at the end of the year:

	<i>Apartments per house 2 or less</i>	<i>Housing Assoc. other than S.S.H.A.</i>	<i>For sale</i>	<i>For letting</i>	<i>Total</i>
Completed during 1970	3	—	1	—	1
	4	—	4	—	4
	5 or more	—	2	1	3
	Total	—	7	1	8

Under construction at end of 1970: 14 houses.

### *Housing (Scotland) Act 1969*

As I set out the main provisions of this important Act dealing with all aspects of housing in my last Report, I shall not repeat them here but I would make an exception in the case of Part III in view of its importance in providing greater grant incentives towards the modernisation by local authorities and private persons of the country's older housing stock, an aspect of housing which is deservedly receiving more official and public recognition. Thus, whereas hitherto the limit of expenditure on which grant could be paid by the central government to local authorities for the acquisition and improvement/conversion of houses was £1,400 it has now been raised to a maximum of £2,500 per resultant house and the maximum discretionary improvement grant payable by local authorities to private persons for the improvement and/or conversion of houses up to the standard approved by the Secretary of State has been increased from £500 to £1,200 or 50% of the approved costs whichever is less. Standard Grants (i.e. mandatory grants) to private persons for the provision of specified standard amenities within a house have also been increased from a normal maximum of £155 to £200.

Part IV of the Act relates to the rents of let houses in good repair and provided with the above mentioned "standard amenities", and provides the mechanism whereby a landlord may claim his entitlement to a realistic rent for such houses with a suitable protection for tenants able to show that their houses are not up to the standard required by the Act and claimed by the landlord. During the year three applications for qualification certificates of this nature were received and, after inspection of the houses in question, granted.



*Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Act 1968 (as amended)*

*Improvement Grants—(a) Local Authority.* Taking advantage of the increased grant-aid above referred to for the improvement of existing houses or their provision by conversion, the County Council during the year acquired a detached three-storeyed property previously in use as a suite of offices with caretaker's flat and at the end of the year building works were well under way to convert this into 6 × 2 apartment and 1 × 3 apartment houses. When completed, it is likely that these will be allocated to older age group applicants on the Council's housing lists. Acquisition and conversion costs amounted to £26,327 and government grant-aid promised will be £650 per annum for a period of 30 years.

*Improvement Grants—(b) Private Persons.* Nine applications for this form of grant were received and nine approved by the County Council during the year. These related in all cases to the modernisation of sub-standard properties. The total approved expenditure amounted to £30,481:5:8d. and the grant element to £11,206:17:0d.

Since the inception of the Improvement Grant Scheme in 1949, one hundred and seventy-four applications relating to the conversion and/or improvement of one hundred and eighty-three houses have been lodged. Of these one has been refused and fifteen withdrawn. The overall expenditure approved by the County Council for grant purposes amounts to £229,092:10:9d. and the grant-aid promised and/or paid to £71,975:6:4d., 75% of the loan-charges on which is met by the Exchequer and the remainder by the ratepayer.

*Standard Grants.* Two new applications under these provisions were received during the year.

Since the inception of this scheme in 1960 only seventeen applications have been made to the County Council of which two have not been proceeded with. The overall expenditure approved for grant purposes approximates £6,871:12:6d. and the total grants promised and/or paid £2,048:6:11d. this latter being divided between central and local government in the same way as with the discretionary improvement grants.

*Housing (Scotland) Act 1969—Section 44*

No applications for grant-aid under the County Council's Scheme were approved during the year. This Scheme provides grant-in-aid against the provision by private parties of new houses for occupation by agricultural workers, the grants being lump payments amounting to:

£240 in respect of a 3 apartment house, and

£300 in respect of a 4 apartment or larger house,

subject to conditions stipulating type, dimensions and facilities to be provided.

Since the inception of this Scheme in 1953 twenty-three applications have been approved by the County Council, of which four have not been proceeded with. These applications have resulted in the provision

of twenty-one houses, the total grant sum being £6,060 of which as with the other housing grants referred to above, 75% is borne by the taxpayer and 25% by the ratepayer.

### *Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act 1954 and Rent Act 1957*

These Acts, which enable tenants in certain circumstances to withhold increases of rent imposed by their landlords, have not been made use of in this County and no applications were received during 1970 for a Certificate of Disrepair.

### *Housing (Scotland) Act 1966—Section 15*

The County Council made a Closing Order in terms of the above Act in respect of one house during the year and in the case of another renewed a Suspension Order (i.e. an Order delaying the enforcement of a Demolition Order previously made by the Council).

## BUILDINGS AUTHORITY

One hundred and five applications for warrant were submitted to the Buildings Authority during the year. These related to the following works, viz:

Erection of New Houses . . . . .	19
Erection of Garages . . . . .	19
Erection of Poultry Houses . . . . .	1
Erection of Greenhouses . . . . .	2
Erection of Porch . . . . .	1
Erection of Non-exempt Agricultural buildings . . . . .	13
Erection of Loose Boxes . . . . .	2
Erection of Sports Pavilion . . . . .	1
Erection of Garage and Kennels . . . . .	1
Erection of Storage Shed . . . . .	2
Erection of Studio/Workshop . . . . .	1
Erection of Telephone Exchanges . . . . .	3
Erection of Reception Office . . . . .	1
Extension of and/or Alterations to Dwellinghouses . . . . .	24
Hotels . . . . .	3
Installation of Oil-Fired Central Heating . . . . .	3
Installation of Septic Tank . . . . .	1
Extension of Garage . . . . .	1
Change of Use—Offices to Dwellinghouses . . . . .	1
Change of Use—Store to Garage . . . . .	1
Change of Use—Stable Block to Restaurant, Sanitary Accommodation . . . . .	1
Change of Use—House to Industrial Purposes . . . . .	1
Change of Use—House to Garage . . . . .	1
Demolition of Buildings . . . . .	2

105

Two warrant applications for erection of houses were subsequently withdrawn.

In six cases there were subsequent applications for amendment warrants.

As a result of applications made to him in terms of Section 4 of the Building (Scotland) Act 1959, by intending developers who found

themselves unable for one reason or another to meet all the requirements of the Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations 1963-67, the Secretary of State issued two directions to the buildings authority waiving conditionally the appropriate regulations.

These related to:

- (1) Daylighting of House . . . . 1
- (2) Privacy Distance . . . . 1

During the year I found it necessary in my capacity as Master of Works to lodge seven formal objections to the granting of warrants. In all cases, these were withdrawn on the submission of amending proposals bringing the applications into conformity with the Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations 1963-67, or alternatively on the granting by the Secretary of State of directions in terms of Section 4 of the above Act.

Action in terms of Part III of the Building (Scotland) Act 1959 had to be taken in one case to secure the rendering safe of a dangerous chimney head.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

One application relating to a site for a single residential caravan came before the Council in 1970 and was approved. Two further applications for the renewal of time expired holiday site licences to accord with the conditions applied by the Planning Authority were similarly approved.

The County Council, themselves, during the year formulated proposals to establish a holiday site on the outskirts of Peebles to accommodate initially 100 touring caravans and a number of tents but capable of substantial expansion. As befits a local authority operating in this field although exempted by the Act from licensing requirements the standard aimed at is very high with a good tarmac surfaced site road system, laid-out footpaths, water, drainage and chemical closet contents disposal points, site shops, laundry, sanitary annexes incorporating shower facilities with a large reserve of hot water on tap, car parking and recreational areas for young and older children, restaurant, cafeteria and bar etc.

During the year I gave evidence at a Public Inquiry convened by order of the Secretary of State in terms of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Acts 1947/69 to consider objections to the proposal by the County Council as local planning authority to grant planning permission for the establishment of a 300 holiday caravan and camping site in the landward area of the County. The standards proposed by the developers here again were very high and included the provision of a full treatment sewage disposal plant. The Secretary of State eventually dismissed the objections and authorised the County Council to grant permission in principle for the development. At the end of the year, however, no work had commenced on the site.



## TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

Two applications for approval in terms of the Council's Byelaws relating to Tents, Vans and Sheds were lodged and granted in respect of the extension of two existing holiday structures.

## FACTORIES ACT 1961

Data as to the action taken in terms of this Act is provided in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

The number of premises registered in terms of the Act was as follows:

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>Number of premises newly registered during the year</i>	<i>Total number of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspection during the year</i>	<i>Number of Employees</i>
Offices . . . . .	—	6	3	12
Retail shops . . . . .	—	8	8	20
Catering establishments open to public, canteens . . . . .	—	6	5	27
Totals . . . . .	—	20	16	59
			Males	22
			Females	37

## ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

One establishment in the Landward Area of the County at which a business of providing accommodation for cats is carried on was licensed during the year.

## RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1964

One riding establishment in the Landward Area of the County was licensed during 1970. This related to a riding school with a complement of eight horses.

## CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

Excessive dark smoke emission from the chimney serving the boiler plant of a tweed mill in the Landward Area was again experienced this year and a further series of observations were made utilising as criteria the Ringelmann Chart which is the approved procedure. These, while

showing an improvement on previous emissions, confirmed that, judged against the periods of four minutes of smoke as dark as or darker than Ringelmann Chart No. 2 and 2 minutes of smoke as dark as or darker than Ringelmann Chart No. 4 permitted in any period of 30 minutes by the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Scotland) Regulations 1958, there still was a failure from time to time to meet the standard. The mill-owners were advised of the position and meetings took place with the engineer in charge who undertook certain plant replacements. While improving matters to a degree there is little doubt that the real trouble lies in the inadequacy of the plant to meet peak winter loads and until this is overcome it is unlikely that the present plant can consistently comply with the Regulations. Further observations will be made in 1971.

### BURIAL GROUNDS

Burial grounds and their maintenance continue to be the responsibility of the County Supervisor of Buildings. With limited finances at their disposal, the County Council have long been aware of the desirability of improving the standard of boundary wall maintenance, grass cutting, maintenance of grave-stones etc., and in 1969 voted a programme for an expansion of the service. This programme is now under way and the burial grounds are being dealt with seriatim.

### WATER SUPPLY

#### *Sampling*

Samples for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination were procured from private supplies on request or where application for grant-aid in terms of Part II of the Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Act 1968 (as amended), or the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Acts 1941 and 1944 involved the testing of new sources of supply.

Fifteen bacteriological and thirteen chemical samples were taken as follows:

	<i>Number of Samples Taken</i>	
	<i>Chemical</i>	<i>Bacteriological</i>
Investigational Samples (Housing Grants, suspected pollution, new sources, etc.) . . . . .	11	13
School Swimming Pool . . . . .	2	2

The swimming pool samples were taken from a new instructional pool installed during the year by the Education Authority within St. Ronan's School, Innerleithen. The pool is equipped with automatic recirculatory filtration and chlorination equipment and the samples taken in the early days of operation indicated that the residual chlorine content of the water tended to be low. The dosage was subsequently stepped up with beneficial results. Routine samples will continue to be taken from time to time.

### *West Linton*

The new sewage disposal plant at Boggsbank Road functioned well during 1970 and the effluent gave little cause for concern, only two samples of six taken marginally failing the Royal Commission standards. These failures are considered to have been associated with the vernal slough when the bacteria in the biological filters, killed off by winter conditions, are flushed out of the plant in spring. The disposal of sludge again posed no problem as a neighbouring farmer removed it by vacuum pump direct from the digestion tanks and spread it on his land. We are fortunate indeed in having such an arrangement as this is normally the aspect of sewage disposal which occasions most difficulties.

During the year the sewage works operator attended a refresher course of instruction sponsored by the Lothians River Purification Board.

### *Carlops*

This small plant continued to give very good results during 1970, the Lothians River Purification Board taking seven samples of the effluent all of which were completely satisfactory.

### *Walkerburn*

The sewage disposal plant at Walkerburn serves that village and the Burgh of Innerleithen, being administered by a joint County and Burgh Committee. Adverse reports on the plant effluent by the Tweed River Purification Board led the Joint Committee in 1969 to appoint consultant engineers charged with the task of preparing a report on the plant and submitting their recommendations in the light of their findings and the likelihood of industrial and housing expansion in Innerleithen.

The consultants' preliminary report was submitted in June of this year and it is interesting to note that while by volume the load on the plant estimated to be catered for was—domestic sewage 76%, trade effluent 24%, the purification load expressed as the biochemical oxygen demand was—domestic sewage 39%, trade effluent 61%. This pointed among other things for the need of dialogue with the various mill owners and other manufacturers responsible for the discharge of trade effluents on the apportionment of the costs involved in modernising the plant.

Before further consideration could be given to the matter, however, a serious trade recession hit the area and in the face of closing mills, the problem was shelved pending a settlement of the situation. Presumably when the dust of this recession has settled and the future, one way or the other, is stabilised, the whole question of sewage treatment in the area will be reopened as even without industrial expansion, there is little doubt that the present plant is inadequate in design, size and operation to cope with the existing load.

### *Skirling*

The sewerage system and septic tank serving this village operated reasonably well in 1970, but a serious choke in the main sewer led to the need to instal four access manholes along a portion of its length.

### *Broughton*

The houses, school etc., in this village continued to depend upon private septic tanks as the means of sewage purification before discharge of their effluents to the Broughton Burn or Biggar Water.

### *General*

With growing evidence that West Linton is being regarded by speculative builders and others as a desirable area in which to undertake housing development, the need will arise in the near future for consideration to be given by the County Council to the re-sewering of a substantial part of the village to provide the sewer capacities required to cope with this development. Coupled with this may well be a need to extend the present sewage disposal plant, the reserve capacity of which is being steadily reduced.

I would also reiterate my statement in last year's Report that early consideration should be given to programming sewerage and sewage treatment schemes to provide modern plant and where necessary ancillary sewerage systems to serve Broughton, Eddleston, Skirling, Traquair and Romanno Bridge. The septic tank systems presently serving those areas discharge at best very crude effluents dependent for nuisance-free operation largely on the diluent properties of the streams into which they are delivered.

## CIVIC AMENITIES ACT 1967—SECTION 20

In pursuance of the duty placed on the County Council by this statute to remove and dispose of any vehicle appearing to them to have been abandoned without lawful authority on land in the open air I took the requisite action to have three such derelict vehicles dealt with during the year. This is, unfortunately, a costly procedure for the County Council as it involves administrative time and a payment to a scrap merchant for the disposal in all cases where by the removal of registration plates etc., the owner of the vehicle cannot be traced. When the identity of the owner is known, the procedure is that laid down in Section 19 of the Act which makes the abandoning of a vehicle an offence punishable on summary conviction for the first time by a fine not exceeding £100.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

### *General*

Domestic and trade refuse was uplifted as in previous years throughout the Landward Area of the County constituted in the comprehensive Peeblesshire Special Scavenging District. While officially the collection point is the kerbside of the nearest public road, in practice the refuse



collection vehicles are normally taken as near as is reasonably possible to the properties served even although in this widespread and sparsely populated county this involves considerable additional mileage along sometimes not too good roads. Only where private roads are regarded as impassable by reason of surface, overhanging trees or overgrown shrubberies, lack of turning points etc., is this service withdrawn until these conditions have been rectified. No charge is levied in respect of trade refuse collection. The Cleansing Department continued to operate with two Dennis Paxit II 16/24 cubic yard mechanical compression refuse collection vehicles each having a crew of two and in addition an 18 cubic yard Karrier fore-and-aft tipping vehicle again with a crew of two used principally for the clearance of litter bins throughout the County but "doubling" as a refuse collector in remote areas and as a carrier of tip covering material. As this last vehicle was over-due for replacement, a new Shelvoke and Drewry Pakamatic 25 cubic yard vehicle was ordered early in the year and came into operation in December.

The County Litter Service started in 1968 again proved its worth in 1970 and I think it is a fair claim that it is the greatest single factor in maintaining our countryside in a substantially litter-free condition. That such an expensive service has to be provided at all is, of course, to be regretted but until civic pride is educated and activated sufficiently to render its task unnecessary, there would appear to be no other acceptable alternative. It is unfortunate that there is a growing tendency to regard wayside litter bins as domestic and trade refuse disposal points wherein and around which may be placed any (and I mean any) waste or discarded material. This is particularly galling as there is every evidence that this type of dumping is carried out by city and town dwellers and tradesmen and not by residents in this County. It is noteworthy, anyway, that during a strike of cleansing employees in Edinburgh the amount of waste materials deposited in or around litter bins in this County increased considerably. I suppose, however, that one should be thankful that the bins at least provided focal points for this deposit rather than have it broadcast along the ditches and hedgerows of the countryside.

### *Refuse Disposal*

The problem of locating suitable sites for refuse tips acceptable to landowner, residents, local planning authority, central government, and, of course, the Cleansing Service was still very much in front of us during 1970. Planning application in terms of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Acts 1947/69 involving Press advertisement procedure was eventually made in respect of land at Boggsbank Road, West Linton to provide a new tip to serve the North and West of the County but this was withdrawn in face of widespread local objection. The position with regard to refuse disposal in these areas of the County promised some resolution, however, when the owner of the land on which the tip presently in use at Deepsykehead is situated indicated his willingness towards the end of the year to negotiate a further extension which, if gained, would provide an estimated ten years tipping life.



During the year Wrae Quarry Tip serving the South and South-west region of the County was approaching capacity in-filling and it was necessary to find a replacement area. This, fortunately, did not prove over-difficult and satisfactory preliminary negotiations with the land-owner involved led the Landward Health and Housing Committee of the Council to apply for the necessary planning permission which at the end of the year was still in process.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It is fitting here to express my appreciation of the support and consideration accorded me in my work by the Convener and members of the County Council and by the Chairman and members of the Buildings Authority.

I should also like to thank my colleagues in this and other local authorities and those officers of central government with whom I have had dealings for their willing assistance and co-operation.

Finally I acknowledge gratefully the conscientious work and loyal support of my staff without whose ready help the execution of my duties would not have been possible.

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*County Sanitary Inspector.*

COUNTY BUILDINGS,  
PEEBLES.







